

This Paper not
to be taken from
the Library. + + +

The Times



LOS ANGELES



XVIIITH YEAR.

SINGLE PART—SIXTEEN PAGES
AT THE OFFICE COUNTER..... PRICE 3 CENTS

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1899.

ON STREETS AND TRAINS
AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES 5 CENTS

THEATERS—

WITH DATES OF EVENTS.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—C. M. WOOD and C. M. WYATT, LESSEES.
TONIGHT—Matines Tomorrow, and Tomorrow Night—

LAMBARDI Grand Italian Opera Company.

TONIGHT—Verdi's "Il Trovatore."

Signorina Rossi as Leonora, Signorina Barducci as Azucena, Signor Ferrari as Count Di Luna, Signor Radaracco as Manrico, Signor Vizzardelli as Ferrando, Signor Rattagi as Ruiz.

Matinee—Faust Saturday—Barber of Seville

SEATS NOW ON SALE

ORPHEUM—TONIGHT! SATURDAY MATINEE TOMORROW.
THREE GARDNER BROS., great musical comedians Billie-FARRELL-Willie,
darktown's finest artists, MORIE, the tourist juggler, sweet singer, MAE
CRESSY, FOUR O'LEARYS, acrobatic clowns; WILL M. CRESSY and
BLANCHE DAYNE, great character actors in "Grasping an Opportunity," MEL
VILLE and STETSON, cleverest of artists THE BIOGRAPH, with new views.
PRICES—Best reserved seats, 25c and 50c; Matines, Wednesday, Saturday and
Sunday, any seat 25c. Children 10c. Tel. Main 1447.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

EVERYBODY CAN GO TO—

E SAN DIEGO AND \$3 EXCURSION CORONADO BEACH \$3

A Charming Trip via Capistrano Missions.

60-mile Ride Along the Seashore.

TICKETS GOOD TO STOP OVER AT ANY POINT ALONG THE ROUTE.

Trains Leave La Grande Station 9:05 a.m. (except Sunday), 2:00 p.m.
Parlor Cars on all trains.
SANTA FE TICKET OFFICE, corner Spring and Second Streets.

Redondo Beach

Fine Surf and Plunge Bathing
Finest Fishing on the Coast
EVERY SUNDAY

Free Band Concerts by the Celebrated Seventh Regiment
Band—24 pieces.
SANTA FE TRAINS leave *8:30, 9:55 a.m., 1:30, 5:35,
*7 p.m.
Sundays, last train leaves Redondo at 8 p.m.

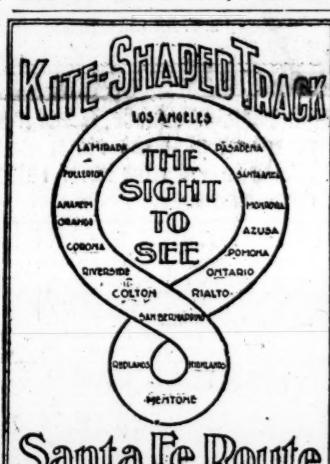
RIVERSIDE AND RETURN—

Through Pasadena, Monrovia, Baldwin's Ranch, North Pomona, North Ontario, Colton, Orange, Fullerton, Anaheim.

\$2.35

TICKETS GOOD TO STOP OVER AT ANY POINT ALONG THE ROUTE.

Tickets good going one way, return another. See a new country every mile. See it at Santa Fe Office, Second and Spring Streets.



Excursion JULY 11 TO 25

Round \$2.75 Trip

Each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during July, in addition to the regular train service, the Santa Fe will run a special express, taking in Redlands, Riverside and the Beauties of Santa Ana Canyon.

Giving two hours stop at Redlands and Riverside for drives and sightseeing.

The Observation Car

On this train affords pleasant opportunity for seeing the sights. Santa Fe Ticket Office, Second and Spring Streets.

EXCURSION TO HEMET—

MONDAY, JULY 24.—\$3.35 Round Trip.

A day among the Orange, Olive, Apricot and Peach Orchards. Free Carriage Ride and Free Fruit. A stop will also be made at Riverside for a drive down Magnolia Avenue. Train leaves Santa Fe Station 8 a.m. Returning, arrives Los Angeles at 8 p.m. Tickets and particulars at 103 South Broadway.

CATALINA TRAINS—

Via SOUTHERN PACIFIC,

Leave Arcade Depot, foot of Fifth street, 9:15 a.m., 1:40 p.m., daily except Sunday. Additional Saturday train 5:03 p.m., Sundays 9:05 a.m.

FIRST CHOICE OF SEATS ON SHADY SIDE OF STEAMER. FIRST LANDING ON RETURN.

Round Trip, \$2.50 Free side-ride to Long Beach going or returning stop over at pleasure within limit of ticket.

City Ticket Office 261 South Spring Street.

THE SHORT WAY TO LONG BEACH

—IS VIA—

Southern Pacific,

Convenient service of fast trains leaves Arcade Depot, Los Angeles, 9:05, 11:00 a.m., 1:40, 5:03, 8:05 p.m. Extra Sunday trains 8:00 and 10:20 a.m. A beautiful beach and splendid Bathing, Boating and Fishing facilities.

Chautauqua Assembly Now in Session.

Round trip Los Angeles to Long Beach, fifty cents. Ticket office, 261 S. Spring St.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—3½ hours from Los Angeles.

Three Boats on Saturdays, to the grand illumination of Avalon Bay.

One on Sundays, and Two on other days,

From San Pedro, connecting with the Southern Pacific and Terminal Railway trains leaving Los Angeles as per their time schedule. Round trip in one day can be made, allowing five hours on the Island on Sundays and two hours on other days. Concert daily by the Catalina Island MARINE BAND OF 21 ARTISTS. Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Goat Hunting and other numerous natural attractions. Among the attractions not possible at other resorts may be mentioned the

SUBMARINE GARDENS AND FORESTS IN AVALON BAY.

As viewed from Glass-bottom Boats, and where the deep-sea dredge operates and secures beautiful and hideous living wonders of the deep for the

Zoological Station and Aquarium

Of Catalina Island, and where animals from the Angel Fish to the Octopus (Devil Fish) now alive can be seen in glass tanks. Two large Hotels—METROPOLE AND ISLAND VILLA. For full information apply to BANNING COMPANY, 222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone Main 36.

GOING TO THE CHAUTAUQUA AT LONG BEACH

Take the TERMINAL RAILWAY, the shortest and most direct line.

Trains leave 6 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 5:05 p.m., 6:15 p.m.

July 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800

visits from the port authorities. United States Minister to Austria Addison Harris and the staff of the legation and the consuls of the United States in Asia. Foreign consuls were received by Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia during the forenoon.

The Olympia had a bad run to Aden, against a monsoon, but from that point on, the weather was fine. Admiral Dewey expects to remain on board his flagship with the exception of occasional trips on shore. The Americans find the weather cool and refreshing.

Most of the chief government officials are absent on leave. British Consul Churchill was the first caller on Admiral Dewey, and was saluted in the manner of a general. United States Minister Harris will give a banquet in honor of Admiral Dewey.

DEWEY WAS SEASICK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, July 20.—The Trieste correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that Admiral Dewey declared that he had small claim to fame and had coffee made him dreadfully seasick before the battle of Manila began. The correspondent also said that Admiral Dewey will return to America shortly via Bremen in a mail steamer.

CAVALRY CAMPAIGN.

Mounted Soldiers are Necessary to Conquer Filipinos.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, July 20.—Ex-Lieutenant [Associate Press] The Sun's Washington correspondent says that the President and his military advisers have determined that a decisive cavalry campaign is necessary in the Philippines, and to that end have already begun to make preparations for augmenting the forces under Gen. Otis, with more mounted men of the regular and volunteer services. Orders preparatory to sending eight troops of the Third Cavalry to Manila, with the necessary number of horses, were issued today, and the Quartermaster-General's Department chartered three large steamships to carry the animals. It is said that this action of the administration was based on a recommendation from Gen. Otis, who has come to the conclusion that a large force of cavalry can be used in Luzon with telling effect on the insurgents. Heretofore Gen. Otis has had only four troops of cavalry, and these have been used chiefly in reconnoitering. The character of the campaign followed by the Filipinos is such that they cannot be closely followed by infantry, without great fatigue to the soldiers.

Military authorities here believe that with a large force of cavalry the retrograde tactics of the rebels can be checked, and retreat turned into rout. Authorities are of the opinion that if Gen. Otis had had several cavalry regiments, his plans for bagging the insurgents would not have met with failure. Horses and cavalrymen are to be sent to the Philippines in time to engage in the expected campaign at the beginning of the dry season.

In addition to eight troops of the Third Cavalry, a volunteer cavalry regiment is to be organized and sent to Manila, and enough horses will be transported to the Philippines to enable Gen. Otis to mount at least one infantry regiment.

The War Department anticipates no difficulty in raising a regiment of volunteer cavalry, which will be modeled after Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Assurances have been received that several troops can be organized from men in New Mexico and other parts of the southwest, who served with the Rough Riders. This regiment will consist of 1440 enlisted men, divided into twelve troops of 120 men each.

TRANSPORTS FOR HORSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In response to the recently cabled request of Gen. Otis for 4000 horses for use in the Philippines during the fall campaign, the Quartermaster's Department has chartered three vessels capable of carrying half that number, the first of which will probably leave Seattle August 10. The others will be the Carronette, the Port Albert and the Victoria. The Carronette will also be able to take 150 first-class passengers.

NURSES FOR PHILIPPINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

NEW YORK, July 20.—The 6 o'clock through train from the New York Central right for San Francisco carried nine more trained nurses for the Philippines, sent out under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 3, for the maintenance of trained nurses. The list: Miss Duensin, Barbara Zeigler, Mary M. Summey, Helen Frazer, Katharine Yeakel, Amy Pope, Col. Elizabeth Lydia Coskley, Mary Murray. They were instructed to report immediately to Maj.-Gen. Shafter on their arrival at San Francisco next Tuesday morning.

AN ALLEGED INTERVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

CHICAGO, July 20.—A special to the Tribune from Cincinnati says that Brig.-Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, who is at the St. Nicholas, said today: "I believe that if we had not been held back I could have finished the war with my own division, and Gen. Lawton, who relieved me, is of the same opinion. The trouble is that we fellows went over there to fight, while there were others who attended to the politics and details."

ON DRESS PARADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The Oregon troops will appear on dress parade tomorrow for the first time since their arrival from Manila. The regiment will be reviewed by Gen. Summers and Col. Freeman, commandant at the post.

OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

MANILA, July 20, 5:55 p.m.—Lieut. J. Moore of the Iowa regiment shot himself today, while temporarily insane.

The steamship Saturnus has returned from Aparsi and reported that Aguinaldo hearing that the inhabitants were prepared to welcome the Americans if they came concentrated 2000 troops there and fortified the town and coast approaches strongly.

OREGON TROOPS' CLOTHING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Investigation of the complaint that the Oregon troops were not properly clothed, brings out the fact that the quartermasters of that regiment turned into the lumber yards at San Francisco a considerable amount of clothing, including more than 700 great coats, a number of blankets and heavy underclothing. This clothing, when received by the United States, is not charged to the regiment, and is accepted if it has not been used.

A Kansas City, Mo., dispatch says Schwarzbach & Sulzberger's local packing plant will reopen today, the trouble with the 1000 men which led to a lockout, one week ago, having been amicably settled.

[COAST RECORD.]
MRS. HYNES ELOPES.

NIECE OF EX-MAYOR ROWAN OF THIS CITY.

She Preferred the Company of a Merchant Tailor and His Companions and Sailed Away With Him to Hawaii.

The Deserted Husband the Secretary of San Francisco's City of Paris Store—Three Little Children Motherless.

COVELO CONFLAGRATION.

California City Miraculously Escapes Destruction at Midnight.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

COVELO, July 20.—This city was visited by a most disastrous fire at midnight last night and miraculously escaped destruction. As a result of the conflagration, an entire block in the business portion of the town is in ashes. The fire originated in a stable owned by Frank Youree, and in a few minutes was beyond control. A general alarm was sounded.

The buildings burned are: Covevo Livery Stable, hay, grain, vehicles and horses, insured for \$1500; two saloons with stock and fixtures owned by Youree, insured, and a dwelling owned by T. B. Henley, insured. The estimated loss is about \$5000. There is no doubt that the fire was purposefully started, as a peddler, who was sleeping in a barn, discovered the fire, and as he rushed toward it, a man whom he knew by sight, quickly stole away in the darkness.

ADMITS ONE IMPEACHMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

COVELO, July 20.—The authorities have placed Joseph Bradburn, a sheep herder and cowboy, under arrest on suspicion of being responsible for last night's blaze. Bradburn claims relationship with Jesse James, the notorious outlaw, but protests his innocence.

JAPAN WANTS AN ISLAND.

Her Flag Hoisted at Marcus—Other Oriental News.

(A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.)

VANCOUVER (B. C.) July 20.—According to Japanese advices, Japan has hoisted her flag on Weeks or Marcus Island, fearing the United States would take it for a cable station.

News from Manchuria says the Russians have caused Chinese to stop working some gold mines that employed 2000 men, because the Russians are going to take possession of them.

They also took some coal mines north of Mukden from Chinese and paid nothing for them. All these things were done in the name of the Russian navy.

Russia has not abated anything of the vigor hitherto displayed in fortifying Vladivostok and in furnishing it with all the appurtenances of a great commercial port. Her newly-declared resolve to spend the further sum of 13,000,000 roubles on the place is a remarkable import on the Korean problem.

Near Tokio, July 1, a train was overturned and twenty-four passengers were injured. At Canton a junk founded in a storm and sixty women and children were drowned.

AN ARIZONA SENSATION.

Grand Jury of Santa Cruz County Indicts Prominent Men.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

NOGALES (Ariz.) July 20.—The grand jury of Santa Cruz, the baby county of Arizona, created a sensation by its final report, which was filed in the District Court today. The grand jury found two indictments against Allen T. Bird, editor of the Oasis, for libeling the Supervisors, and filed two scathing arraignments against W. P. Harlow, District Attorney, for kidnaping and mafaeasance in office.

Harlow ordered a deputy sheriff to arrest four citizens of Douglas and force them across the line into Mexico, where they were taken and immediately shot by the authorities of that republic without a trial. This act brings up an international question of magnitude, and has created indignation on both sides of the line.

The parties involved in those who secured the removal of Collector of Customs Chenoweth, and the labor of the grand jury may reopen his case at Washington.

Lent on Poor Security.

(SAN FRANCISCO) July 20.—According to an opinion by Assistant Attorney-General Sturtevant, Mrs. Myra E. Wright of San Jose is liable to have trouble in recovering \$60,000 loaned by her to the Union Savings Bank of San Jose. The opinion was in response to an inquiry by the State Bank Commissioners. In 1893, early part of this year, W. H. Wright was one of the directors of the bank, which is now in liquidation. His wife advanced the \$60,000 to the bank, and to secure the payment of the loan the bank director gave her a deed on the bank property. Several weeks ago the bank commissioners asked the officials not in charge of the bank that the Wright contracts are worthless.

Santa Barbara Man Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—A. A. Van Voorhees of Santa Barbara is missing, and the police of this city are endeavoring to learn whether he is dead. He was last heard of at Fort Huachuca, while a passenger on the steamer Conqueror to this city, June 10, he wrote a letter to his wife, telling her that he was dead and she was free. He was bound for Astoria, and had with him three nickel-in-the-slot machines, which are still unclaimed. The missing man is a nephew of A. A. Van Voorhees of Sacramento.

SCARF IN ALASKA.

Seattle (Wash.) July 20.—F. Speck of St. Louis, O., a recent arrival from Alaska, reports which he saw the Koyukuk district last winter. In his opinion 30 per cent. of the miners on Alleneket River had it. Though a large number died, he can recall only two names, Gov. of San Francisco and James McGrath of Alaska. Both died in Arctic. One of these members of the English party that went up the Koyukuk on the small steamer Research, are reported to have become insane.

Mining Company Incorporated.

FRESNO, July 20.—Articles of incorporation of the Cheroke Mining Company have been filed with the County Clerk. The capital stock is now fixed at \$150,000, divided into 2000 shares of the par value of \$5 a share. The directors are W. H. McKenzie, Algernon Carey, A. H. Nutt, M. M. Parsons, G. L. Moore, G. L. Long and N. P. Justy.

Lumber Trust Being Formed.

VANCOUVER (B. C.) July 20.—Sawmill men of East and West Sawmill and Boundary Creek are forming a trust. Arrangements are now being made to pool all the interests of lumber and timber in the interior of British Columbia. A big joint stock company will be formed to control the price of lumber in the rich districts of the province.

the sudden contrition, and the appointment to murder on Monday, are matters engaging the attention of the District Attorney's office.

In addition, it is known on good authority that they were together in Angels Camp July 4, and it is alleged an appointment was then made for a meeting at Vallecito. Was Clark the old lover? Where did he live? He was known to pay his way, so far as he had been traced. Did he have money when he entered Eltingham's yard? Had he none when found dead? Was he killed as he entered the yard that morning, by proved appointment, from the porch? Perhaps. That position would carry out the theory of the prosecution, and are important questions engaging the law's attention. The case promises to be sensational.

DEADLY INSTRUMENT FOUND UNDER STREET-CAR TRACK.

Riots on Second Avenue are Followed by Quiet in Both of the Cities Where Railway Men are Out.

General Master Workman Parsons Charges the Police With Merciless Brutality and Intimates Troubles Brewing.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

Cleveland Conductor Holds a Mob at Bay While Motorman Removes Obstructions—Freight Handlers at New York are Paid.

C

The Fraternal Field.

Masonic.

LOS ANGELES LODGE, No. 42, conferred the Fellowcraft degree Monday evening, and Southern California Lodge, No. 278, and Hollenbeck Lodge, No. 319, conferred the same degree Wednesday evening.

The Master Mason degree was conferred by Pentalpha Lodge, No. 202, Tuesday evening, and by Sunset Lodge, No. 290, Wednesday evening. The latter lodge will confer the same degree on the evenings of the 24th and 25th.

Signet Chapter, No. 57, R.A.M., conferred the Mark Master degree Monday evening, and will confer the Past Master degree next Monday evening, and the Most Excellent Master on the 31st.

Thirty-one pilgrims made the journey across the burning sands at the behest of Al Malakiah Temple, A.O.O., Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, last Friday evening. Many visiting Nobles were present from the lodges of San Francisco, Phoenix, San Diego, and eastern cities, a number being delegated to the N.E.A. convention. An elaborate banquet followed the ceremonies.

Grand Lecturer W. H. Edwards, accompanied by District Deputy Grand Master W. H. Colton and Master Barth of Corona, held a school of instruction at Redlands last Saturday and Sunday.

The officers of Signet Chapter, No. 57, R.A.M., have been invited by Orange Chapter of Santa Ana to visit that place and confer the Royal Arch degree, which they will do within the next few weeks.

Los Angeles Council, No. 11, R. and S.M., conferred the Royal and Select Master degree on six candidates Tuesday evening, with D. M. Sutherland, D.M.C., officiating as Thrice Illustrious Master. A large number of visitors were present, and a banquet followed the ceremonies. • • •

Order of the Eastern Star.

THE reception tendered Grand Worthy Patron Dr. J. M. Lawrence by Esperanza Chapter (U.D.) last Friday evening proved an enjoyable and well-attended function, many visitors being present from eastern chapters, as well as from the other chapters of the city.

The ball given by Acacia Chapter, No. 21, last Saturday evening was a pleasant and well-attended function, many visitors from other chapters being present, including a number of the N.E.A. delegates. Much credit is due the chairman of the committee, Miss Freda Lembcke.

The officers of Acacia Chapter, No. 21, paid a friendly visit to Southgate Chapter, No. 133, Tuesday evening, and conferred the degree work to candidates. A large number of visitors were present, including Past Grand Matron Mary Mann of Oakland and the Worthy Matron of Santa Ana Chapter. A banquet followed the meeting.

Los Angeles Chapter (U.D.) will have a ball for initiation next Tuesday evening.

Worthy Grand Patron Dr. J. M. Lawrence, accompanied by Mrs. Hattie Alexander, M. J. Parker, Mrs. Jessie Pease, Mrs. H. M. Morris, Mrs. J. M. Lawrence of Acacia Chapter, No. 21, went to El Monte Tuesday evening and instituted a new chapter to be known as Lexington. The following officers were elected and installed: Mrs. Emma Clegg, Worthy Matron; Mrs. E. Barker, Worthy Patron; Maud H. Davis, Associate Matron; Clay B. Dodson, Secretary; James Clemiston, Treasurer; May M. Dodson, Conductress; Minnie McCaige, Associate Conductress. The visitation was at the depot and escorted to the hall where an informal reception was held previous to the ceremonies, and at the close refreshments were served. • • •

Odd Fellows.

THERE is a prospect of the organization of a new lodge at Westminster at the early date of next Saturday.

The following officers of Semi-Tropic Lodge, No. 371, were installed Tuesday evening by S. M. Smith, D.D.G.M., District No. 35, assisted by John Burr as Grand Marshal, John Nelson as Grand Warden, and a team of acting grand officers from Fernando: F. S. Walker, N.G.; W. F. Pentland, V.G.; M. T. Herzog, R.S.; M. A. Wesner, F. S.; Dr. W. M. Boyd, Treasurer; L. H. Wood, Warden; F. Smith, Conductor; H. T. Quackenbush, R.S.N.G.; F. E. Miller, I.G.; E. P. Powers, F. E. P. Merritt, R.S.S.; M. Lansbury, D. G.; George Coulson, Chaplain; F. J. Corran, Pianist. The following visitors from a distance were present: J. W. Cornwall, Tacoma, Wash.; G. N. Wellington, Oakwell, Ill.; Peter Service, Oshkosh, Wis.; William Lewis, Iowa. • • •

The Rebekahs.

DISTRICT DEPUTY PRESIDENT STEVENS, with a full corps of officers, installed the following officers of Arbor Vitae Lodge, No. 83, Tuesday evening: Elizabeth Robinson, N.G.; Gertrude Baldwin, V.G.; Annie Stewart, Secretary; Ida Duncomb, Treasurer; Lydia Boynton, Warden; Jennie Broden, Conductor; Ilse Clapper, I.G.; Annie Fitzpatrick, R.S.; Minnie Goran, L.S.N.; Jessie Bonner, R.S.V.G.; Mrs. C. H. Brown, L.S.V.G.; Iva Hartwell, Chaplain.

Susie C. Holcomb of Columbia Lodge, No. 194, is about to take a trip to Honolulu.

Cora Buzzell of Northville, Mich., Columbia Lodge, No. 194, on Monday evening.

Columbia Lodge, No. 194, had initiatory work Monday with the new team. • • •

National Union.

THE sixth assessment for 1899 has been levied.

The Senate or governing body of the order is in session at Mackinac Island, Mich., this week.

There were thirty-seven deaths in the order during June, none of which were in California. The aggregate of protection was \$108,000. The largest number of deaths in any one State was that of Illinois, which reported ten, nine in Chicago.

Knights of Pythias.

WILLIS M. TIFFANY, Secretary to the Governor of Arizona, was among the visitors to Gauntlet Lodge, No. 129, last evening.

Gauntlet Lodge, No. 129, conferred the rank of Esquire on one Page Monday evening.

Los Angeles Lodge, No. 205, has inaugurated a series of short talks by prominent members of the order upon different features of the work, the first of which will be given this evening after the regular session. The speaker will be Capt. G. E. Adolph, A. L. Seile, E. W. Price.

Marathon Lodge, No. 182, will confer for the rank of Page next Tuesday evening.

The monument to Justus H. Hatch, the founder of the order, will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at 1 p.m. on the 28th. It was built by contribution from the various grand domains, which aggregated \$13,649.01, California being the eighth largest contributor, with \$512.25.

President McKinley, who is a member

of the order, and Cabinet, are expected to be present.

Members of the order are warned against giving pecuniary aid to the following frauds: August de Cota, once of Pyramid Lodge, No. 200, New York; J. E. Mish, once of Bay City Lodge, No. 117, San Francisco; Harry Stenger, claiming to be a member of some lodge in the city last visited; James Tyson, suspended in 1882 from Cumberland Lodge, No. 63, of Maryland.

Native Sons of the Golden West.

GRAND ORGANIZER J. A. STEIN-BACH is organizing parlors at Pinole and Crockett.

Corona Parlor, No. 196, received two applications for membership Tuesday evening.

Some little adverse comment has been made regarding the local parlors because they have not raised funds for the purpose of aiding in the purchase of medals for the returning California volunteers, but this department is anxious to promote members that when the final "round-up" is made it will be found that the Los Angeles members have done their share, as vigorous work will be commenced at once.

Preparations are being made by the officers for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the organization of Frank Bartlett Post, No. 6, the pioneer post of Los Angeles, and which consolidated with John A. Logan Post on January 1, 1897, at its hall on South Main street, Saturday evening, the celebration falling on the same day of the month as the musterling in 1876. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of three charter members, C. A. Kettler, John Davis and George M. Lockwood.

The officers of the Post will celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the organization of Frank Bartlett Post, No. 6, at its hall on South Main street, Saturday evening, the celebration falling on the same day of the month as the musterling in 1876. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of three charter members, C. A. Kettler, John Davis and George M. Lockwood.

Uncle Sam Corps gave an interesting social at its hall on West Fifth Street Tuesday evening. Miss Whitehead and Miss Ouray contributed two selections, and Miss Nita Vennum executed two violin solos. Ringing cake was cut and sold at 10 cents a piece, and the lucky slice fell to Mrs. Sessions, a guest from Reno, Nev.

Knights of the Maccabees.

J. H. HARPIN of Los Angeles Tent, No. 2, who was injured on the 4th by an exploding torpedo, was stricken with lockjaw a few days afterward, and died from the effects at the County Hospital Monday evening, was buried yesterday afternoon under the auspices of that tent.

California Banner Tent, No. 6, initiated two candidates Tuesday evening and received two applications for membership. The newly-elected candidates were installed by Past Commander Williams.

Los Angeles Tent, No. 2, initiated four candidates, and received three applications Wednesday evening. Next Wednesday evening the tent will give a stag social for its members and friends. The banquet for the members will be held in the chairman of the committee, Miss Freda Lembcke.

The officers of Acacia Chapter, No. 21, paid a friendly visit to Southgate Chapter, No. 133, Tuesday evening, and conferred the degree work to candidates. A large number of visitors were present, including Past Grand Matron Mary Mann of Oakland and the Worthy Matron of Santa Ana Chapter. A banquet followed the meeting.

Los Angeles Chapter (U.D.) will have a ball for initiation next Tuesday evening.

Worthy Grand Patron Dr. J. M. Lawrence, accompanied by Mrs. Hattie Alexander, M. J. Parker, Mrs. Jessie Pease, Mrs. H. M. Morris, Mrs. J. M. Lawrence of Acacia Chapter, No. 21, went to El Monte Tuesday evening and instituted a new chapter to be known as Lexington. The following officers were elected and installed: Mrs. Emma Clegg, Worthy Matron; Mrs. E. Barker, Worthy Patron; Maud H. Davis, Associate Matron; Clay B. Dodson, Secretary; James Clemiston, Treasurer; May M. Dodson, Conductress; Minnie McCaige, Associate Conductress. The visitation was at the depot and escorted to the hall where an informal reception was held previous to the ceremonies, and at the close refreshments were served. • • •

Native Daughters of the Golden West.

IN THE Fourth of July parade at Merced Veritas Parlor captured the prize for the finest float by a fraternal order, of which there were several in line.

The Fraternal Brotherhood.

A PROMISING Lodge of thirty charter members was instituted at Long Beach Tuesday evening by Supreme Vice-President Mrs. Emma R. Neidig, to be known as Long Beach Lodge, No. 79. The following offices were elected and installed: President, C. E. Lawson; Vice-President, Dennis E. Sawyer; Secretary, John B. Hobart; Treasurer, Howard Baldwin; Physician, O. C. Wellburn, M.D.; Chaplin, E. C. Bell; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Flynn resigned from the Relief Committee and George I. Kyte elected to the vacancy. A new social committee was appointed, composed of J. Newell, C. J. Vogenschneider and A. R. Luhike. • • •

Ancient Order United Workmen.

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE W. H. BARNES returned from the session of the Supreme Lodge last Saturday, and Supreme Representative to Mandorff is expected to return tomorrow.

Grand Recorder Mrs. Kate M. Poland of the Degree of Honor instituted a new lodge of that order at Sutter Creek on the 2nd of last week.

The officers of the Lodge are: President, W. E. D. Morrison; First Vice-President, F. G. Johnson; Second Vice-President, W. E. D. Morrison; Past President, W. E. D. Morrison; Secretary, W. E. D. Morrison; Treasurer, W. E. D. Morrison; Conductress, Minnie McCaige, Associate Conductress.

The visitation of the Lodge at the depot and escorted to the hall where an informal reception was held previous to the ceremonies, and at the close refreshments were served. • • •

Grand Order United Workmen.

SH. BARNEs returned from the session of the Supreme Lodge last Saturday, and Supreme Representative to Mandorff is expected to return tomorrow.

Grand Recorder Mrs. Kate M. Poland of the Degree of Honor instituted a new lodge of that order at Sutter Creek on the 2nd of last week.

The officers of the Lodge are: President, W. E. D. Morrison; First Vice-President, F. G. Johnson; Second Vice-President, W. E. D. Morrison; Past President, W. E. D. Morrison; Secretary, W. E. D. Morrison; Treasurer, W. E. D. Morrison; Conductress, Minnie McCaige, Associate Conductress.

The visitation of the Lodge at the depot and escorted to the hall where an informal reception was held previous to the ceremonies, and at the close refreshments were served. • • •

Independent Order United Workmen.

A MEETING of the I.O.W. Board last Saturday evening it was decided to meet hereafter but once a month.

Two deputies are at work in Santa Clara Valley establishing two courts, and another deputy is working for the organization of two new courts in Alameda county.

The courts of San Francisco have engaged twenty-two illuminating electric cars for a trolley ride about that city Saturday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

Long Beach Lodge, No. 55, and Southern California Lodge, No. 191, had a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

Long Beach Lodge, No. 55, and Southern California Lodge, No. 191, had a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

Long Beach Lodge, No. 55, and Southern California Lodge, No. 191, had a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

Long Beach Lodge, No. 55, and Southern California Lodge, No. 191, had a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

Long Beach Lodge, No. 55, and Southern California Lodge, No. 191, had a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

Long Beach Lodge, No. 55, and Southern California Lodge, No. 191, had a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

Long Beach Lodge, No. 55, and Southern California Lodge, No. 191, had a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

Long Beach Lodge, No. 55, and Southern California Lodge, No. 191, had a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

Long Beach Lodge, No. 55, and Southern California Lodge, No. 191, had a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

Long Beach Lodge, No. 55, and Southern California Lodge, No. 191, had a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

Long Beach Lodge, No. 55, and Southern California Lodge, No. 191, had a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening, with O. H. Mason, D.D.G.M.W., as installing officer. Incidental to the installation the following programme was rendered: Vocal duet, Miss Lillian Belcher; song, James Baldwin; solo dance, Freda Avill and Bertie Marcher; song, Miss Lewis Sambo and the Ghosts. C. W. Woodward.

The joint meeting of the Wilmington and San Pedro lodges was held at Wilmington last Saturday evening, and entertained Grand Overseer Morrison.

<p

SPORTING RECORD.]
SCREAMING FARCE.

JEFFORDS AND BOB JONES A PAIR OF DUBS.

Man Who Challenged Jeffries Was Unable to Land on the Los Angeles Coon Who Showed the White Feather.

Negro Crouched in a Corner and Covered His Face With His Hands Until He Rolled Over on His Back.

Sir Thomas Lipton Says Shamrock is not Damaged—Columbia Goes to Newport—Detroit's Big Race. Baseball Summaries.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Jim Jeffords and agreed to stand before him for four rounds, made a holy show of his awkwardness at the National Club tonight. The preliminary bout was between him and Bob Jones, a husky negro of Los Angeles, and was a screaming farce.

Jones belongs to the "Mexican Pete" and Sam Prewitt class. Jeffords was awkward and was unable to land an effective blow on Jones, though the latter would crouch in a corner, cover his face with his hands and let Jeffords practice on him. Jeffords's wild attempts to hit Jones and his wonder-fu ability to miss him made the spectators gored with laughter.

Finally, in the fifth round, when the farce was beginning to get monotonous, Jeffords rushed Jones into a corner for the twentieth time. Jones fell through the ropes and lay on the platform, not trying to get up for some seconds. He started to crawl through the ropes, but kept on his hands and knees until the referee called out ten. Both men were hooted out of the ring. This settles Jeffords's claims to be in the championship class.

GREEN WHIPS GOFF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—George Green and Charlie Goff, middleweights, met at Woodward's Pavilion tonight in a twenty-round glove contest before 3500 people. Jim Jeffords, who has been in the trenches, and the result was a good clean and careful fight. In the first nine rounds Green did most of the leading, but Goff countered well on his opponent's body. In the ninth Green rushed matters, and had Goff in difficulty at one time, but the gong prevented an decisive work.

For the next nine rounds the eighteenth round the fighting was slow and rather tame, and the crowd became noisy and jeered the fighters. In the eighteenth, however, they mixed matters in a lively fashion. Green landed a couple of left swats on Goff's jaw, sending him down for the ninth seconds limit, but the gong saved Goff from being knocked out in this round.

In the nineteenth round Goff came up rather groggy, and was forced to the ropes by Green's rush. Goff fell and Green went over him, out of the ring and onto the floor, landing on his back. Although his fall was a severe one, he got up quickly and climbed back into the ring, and went after his man with a rush, who had waited for him in the center of the ring. After several ineffectual attempts to land a knockout, Green landed a left swing on Goff's jaw, and followed it quickly with a right on the point of the chin. Goff went to the floor on his back and was counted out. He did not recover sufficiently to walk out of the ring for more than five minutes.

The main attraction between Jim Jeffords of Solano and Bob Jones, colored of Los Angeles, was a howling farce. Neither man knew anything about fighting, and their attempts were ludicrous. The colored man wore an apparatus about his waist, which seemed to be a belt, and, although Jeffords hampered away, until he became tired, he could not hurt him. In the fifth round Jones fell down from a rush and pretended he had injured his back. He stayed down until he was counted out by Referee Cook.

ROYAL BARON WINS.

Ten-thousand-dollar Trotting Stake at Detroit a Surprise.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

DETROIT (Mich.), July 20.—Again the unexpected happened in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' \$10,000 trotting stake this afternoon. Royal Baron was the winner of the rich prize.

The final heat of the 2:07 class, unfinished last night, was won in the fast time of 2:07½ by Sherman Clay.

Bel Esprit in the 2:07 trot had no trouble in winning. Edith W. lost the first heat of the 2:12 pace to Fanny Dillard, and after that she was not in danger.

The Abbot was favorite in the fast trotting class and justified his selection. Geers captured the first heat with one of his famous drives in the stretch. When The Abbot broke before the first eighth in the next heat it put him out for the time being, but in the last two he was steady as clock-work, and won both. Geers afterward explained that Kentucky Union's sulky had bumped into him.

SHAMROCK DAMAGE SLIGHT.

Sir Thomas Lipton Convinced That the Challenger is Uninjured.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SOUTHAMPTON, July 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the Shamrock, said today: "We are so convinced that yesterday's grounding of the Shamrock was perfectly harmless that we are not even going to have the yacht examined." The Shamrock sailed for the Clyde this afternoon.

HE LIKES THE SHAMROCK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, July 20.—William Fife, Jr., the naval architect and designer of the Shamrock, in a letter to his father expresses great satisfaction with the result of the Shamrock's trials Tuesday and Wednesday. He says that the yacht sailed as a rowboat, and is undoubtedly very speedy, but he added, whether she is speedy enough to win the cup is another matter.

COLUMBIA LEAVES BRISTOL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

BRISTOL (R. I.), July 20.—The cup defender Columbia left for Newport at 6:30 o'clock this morning, in tow of her to-morrow the Michael. The Columbia is ready for races with the old yacht Defender, which started tomorrow. There still remains more than a week's work on the steel mast which is to replace the one of Oregon pine now in use on the Columbia.

APPRECIATES AMERICAN COURTESY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SOUTHAMPTON, July 20.—Sir

Thomas Lipton says: "I would like to reiterate through the Associated Press my heartfelt appreciation of the manner in which the Americans have conducted all the negotiations. They have acted throughout like sportsmen, and I hope that all arrangements will be carried out in accordance with what I could not have drawn up more satisfactory regulations."

It is said that the New York Yacht Club has consented to the Shamrock being towed by the Erlin in the event of being becalmed in crossing the Atlantic. The American sailors have made a Cowes for use in this event.

The Shamrock is a mere shell, and quite empty below her deck. When the Prince of Wales boarded her and went below, he found himself in a vessel destitute even of ordinary partitions, and, looking from end to end, he said in a surprised way: "Why, she's like a street, perfectly empty."

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Umpire Bents Boston Out of a Bright Game.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BOSTON, July 20.—A decision by Emslie in the seventh inning, disallowing a brilliant catch of a line drive by Collins, whereby a double play was made with Tenney, was responsible for St. Louis's victory today. The decision caused manifestations of disappointment. The attendance was 3500. Score:

Boston, 2; hits, 4; errors, 1. St. Louis, 3; hits, 8; errors, 1. Batteries—Willis and Bergen; Young and O'Connor.

Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

WASHINGTON-CLEVELAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Senators bunched their hits in the seventh and eighth innings. The attendance was 2500. Score:

Washington, 4; hits, 8; errors, 4. Cleveland, 6; hits, 5; errors, 0. Batteries—Weyhing and Kitzel; Knepper and Schreckengost.

Umpires—Gaffney and Lathan.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, July 20.—The New Yorkers won by good batting in one inning. The attendance was 1000. Score:

New York, 4; hits, 2; errors, 2. Chicago, 1; hits, 6; errors, 1. Batteries—Seymour and Warner. Garvin and Donoughue.

Umpires—O'Day and McGrath.

CINCINNATI-BALTIMORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BALTIMORE, July 20.—McGraw's game was the seventh lost the game for the Orioles. The attendance was 1250. Score:

Baltimore, 4; hits, 10; errors, 2. Cincinnati, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Batteries—Kitson and Robinson. Hawley and Wood.

Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

LOUISVILLE-PHILADELPHIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Louisville won by good opportune hitting. The attendance was 4700. Score:

Philadelphia, 6; hits, 14; errors, 2. Philadelphia, 3; hits, 10; errors, 2. Batteries—Philippi and Zimmer. Magee and McFarland.

Umpires—Manassau and Smith.

BROOKLYN-PITTSBURGH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, July 20.—Two bases on balls, two hits and a couple of wild throws gave four runs to Brooklyn in the first inning. The Pittsburghs could do nothing with Hughes. The attendance was 2200. Score:

Brooklyn, 2; hits, 11; errors, 6. Brooklyn, 9; hits, 10; errors, 3. Batteries—Leever and Bowerman. Hughes and McGuire.

Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

NEW YORK, July 20.—There were two stakes and special sweepstakes on the card today at Brighton Beach, and they drew a large crowd to the track.

Five furlongs, selling: Her Ladyship won. Midwood second. Smoke third. Time 1:01.5.

Mile: Cambrian won. Charentus second. Grey Jacques third. Time 1:41. The Distaff, five and a half furlongs: Preludes won. Juggery second. Laurel third. Time 1:08.5-8.

Three furlongs, selling: Seven furlongs: Sky Scraper won. St. Clair second. Royster third. Time 1:27.5.

Six furlongs: Prince of Melbourne won. Plucky second. Shoreham third. Time 1:5.5.

Six furlongs: Marlboro won. Montane second. Time 1:15.5.

Mile and a half, selling: Dan Rice won. Leando second. Passaic third. Time 1:49.5.

Hawthorne Buds.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The weather was clear and the track fast at Hawthorne today.

Five furlongs: Era d'Or won. Merito second. Zaza third. Time 1:01.

Seven furlongs, selling: Mary Kincaid won. Petticoat second. Pitfall third. Time 1:27.5. Miss Kincaid finished first, but was disqualified for fouling.

Seven furlongs, selling: Fair Deceiver won. Sim second. Miss Ross third. Time 1:28.

Mile and a quarter, selling: Finer won. Myrtle M. second. Prince Blazer third. Time 2:09.

Mile: Gadson won. Three Bars second. False Lead third. Time 1:43%.

Mile: Silver Ton won. Jim McClevey second. Uncle Abb third. Time 1:41.5.

St. Louis Card.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The track was fast and dusty.

Selling, six furlongs: Fourth Ward won. Hill Billy second. Lady Osborne third. Time 1:05.

Six and a half furlongs: Alleviate won. Guide Book second. Sly third. Time 1:22.

Selling, two-year-olds, six furlongs: Arthur Behan won. Can Robert second. Gislindro third. Time 1:16.

Selling, mile and seventy yards: Madam won. Livedia second. Frieland third. Time 1:49.

Handicap, mile: Trimmer won. Ladash second. El Ghor third. Time 1:44.

Jockey Martin Cheered.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—The American jockey, Martin, made his first appearance on the English track today at the Liverpool July meeting. In the race for the St. George's stakes of 1000 pounds, Martin, mounted on Sir Walde Griffith's Sweet Marjorie, The betting was 10 to 1 against Sweet Marjorie. Martin created a most favorable impression, and was heartily cheered after winning. He has been engaged to ride Sir Walde Griffith's St. Ja for the Liverpool Cup tomorrow.

INOLA REED CASE.

Her Late Employer Indignant at Baseless Slanders.

Suzanne Cohen, the tailor in whose shop, at No. 619 West Seventh street Inola Reed worked until sent by her sister, Mrs. Stone of Pasadena, to the Salvation Army Rescue Home, is highly indignant at certain portions of the actions and words of the girl's relatives.

"I am man of family, with a wife and children," said Mr. Cohen yesterday, "and since it is necessary for me to employ a number of girls in my shop all the time, I have been greatly distressed by the baseless stories that have been said about me. My shop is here in my own home, and my wife is in the workroom with the girls almost constantly. We never had imagined that there was anything wrong with Inola Reed. She has been working here for three months and a half. She was very bright and industrious and learned more about her trade in six weeks than

most girls do in three months. During all the time she worked for me she never missed a day except once when she staid at home for a day to nurse her sick child when she was sick, and one other time when she was away for a single day. She seemed very ladylike.

After she had gone her brother-in-law came to see me and ran down her character cruelly. I was shocked at hearing such things to say about her. He asked me if those were true that were, simply as a matter of business precaution. I refused to give him the money without an order from the girl who had earned it. Next day the girl's sister, Mrs. Stone, came and asked for the money, and I told her the same thing, adding, "If you will give me the address where her sister was, I would take the money to her myself. She told me the number. I had no idea that it was the Salvation Army Rescue Home. When I went with the wages I was told that the girl was no longer there."

The girl's relatives belong to the Salvation Army. Because she joined the army and then left it, they thought she was going to ruin. I knew nothing about her, not even where she lived, except that she worked industriously and behaved well all the time.

"Mr. Cohen is here at home in the shop all day long," said Mrs. Cohen yesterday. "He never goes out at night. I can't imagine how any one ever could have said anything against him. He has employed a great many girls in his tailoring business for ten years past, and he has never had any trouble with them."

Mr. Cohen is highly vouched for by the tailors for whom he does work. Chief Glass says that the Reed girl denied to her sister that there was the

right reason why it was not perfectly proper for her to continue to work in Mr. Cohen's shop.

Boys' Shoes.

LOT D22

\$1.25 Boys' Shoes 79¢

Casco calf, spring heel, coin toe, lace, 9 to 13.

LOT D24

\$1.50 Boys' Shoes 98¢

Casco calf, lace, kid top, sizes 12 to 2.

LOT D25

\$1.75 Boys' Shoes 1.34

Porpoise calf, lace, coin toe, 12 to 2.

LOT D50

\$1.50 Boys' Shoes 1.08

Casco calf, lace, 2½ to 5½.

LOT D51

\$2.00 Boys' Shoes 1.48

Calf proof, calf sizes 2½ to 5.

LOT G14

\$25c Knee Pants, 9¢

Ages 4 to 14 years; not a very large lot.

LOT G15

50c Knee Pants, 26¢

Check, plaid and stripes, ages 4 to 14.

LOT G1

\$3.00 Child's Suits, 1.39

Vestee, reefer and blouse suits, ages 3 to 8 years.

LOT G2

\$4.00 Child's Suits, 2.24

Swallow vestees, blouse and vestee suits; ages 3 to 8.

LOT G4

\$2.50 Boys' Suits, 1.06

Double breasted coats, knee pants, eight to sixteen years.

LOT G6

LIQUID AIR.

A LIQUEFYING PLANT TO BE INSTALLED AT ONCE.

Los Angeles the First City in America, Outside of New York, to Manufacture the Magic Substance Commercially.

Refrigerator Cars Will Discard Cumbersome Ice Tanks and Fruit Will Be Preserved by Evaporation of Unmelted Atmosphere.

Fay Fruit Company Closes Contracts With Inventor Charles E. Tripler for the Use of His Processes and Appliances.

Los Angeles is to be the first city in the United States, outside of New York, where liquid air will be manufactured for commercial purposes.

The Fay Fruit Company of Los Angeles has made arrangements with Charles E. Tripler, the inventor whose brilliant investigations concerning the nature and industrial possibilities of liquid air have won him distinction, to use his processes and appliances for the manufacture and employment of liquid air. The particular end in view is to equip the refrigerator cars of the company so that liquid air can take the place of ice. Since the company ships East yearly over 2000 carloads of citrus fruit, vegetables, dried fruits and nuts, and the great bulk of its shipments must be made in refrigerated cars, this one phase of the matter is highly important. The plant which will be installed for liquefying air will also supply the magic substance for use in every other conceivable way. F. B. Fay and his associates of the Fay Fruit Company are believed to have "got on in the ground floor" of a very important enterprise, whose consequences will be far-reaching.

Mr. Tripler has broken a record and demonstrated the possibility of using liquid air in refrigeration, and when such perishable goods are shipped, by sending liquid air from New York to Chicago—a distance of 1000 miles. Liquid air can be made nowadays at an expense of from 10 to 20 cents a gallon. A three-gallon receptacle in an ordinary cold storage house will last a week, and do the work of a ton of ice, the air costing, however, not more than 60 cents.

Mr. Tripler's devices make it possible to regulate the temperature produced by liquid air. The inside of the refrigerator car, equipped with his appliances can be kept automatically at an equable temperature. It will probably be necessary to refill the liquid-air reservoirs at two or three points on the journey across the continent, just as it is necessary to refill the ice tanks under the present system, so this will necessitate the construction of factories at some such points as Las Vegas and Kansas City.

The superiority of liquid air refrigeration is based on many reasons. For one thing, it will reduce greatly the cost of shipping ice, and is necessary for each car. This occurs about one-sixth of the car space. The liquid air refrigerating apparatus will, it is said, take up very little room, and weight but a trifle in comparison, although fifty gallons are used at a time. Consequently, the car can carry much more fruit than heretofore, and the waste of hauling a six-car load of mere cooling material will be obviated.

Ice refrigeration means the filling of the car with moisture. Liquid air makes an perfectly dry atmosphere. It produces no condensation of air which takes place in an ice-refrigerated car, but instead of vapor, dry air will henceforth circulate.

"Yes," said Secretary F. J. Harrigan of the Fay Fruit Company yesterday. "The story is substantially correct that the company has been in touch with Mr. Tripler to use his liquid-air processes and appliances. Liquid air is still largely in the experimental stage. Important results have already been secured, but still more remarkable developments are anticipated. We send 2000 carloads of fruit, and during some portions of the year we average fifteen cars a day, so a large number have to be kept in commission, a good many hundred. During about eight months of the year it is necessary to ice most of the citrus fruit, and all the easily perishable vegetables, such as celery and cauliflower."

G. A. Bobrick is said to have engineered the deal. It was rumored that Armour was interested and would use liquid air for his meat cars, but this is denied.

The uses to which liquid air is being put by inventors are myriad. It is proposed to use it as an explosive for big shells, and to project the shell itself; it is being used to run all sorts of machinery, from an automobile to a hand organ; it is an invaluable substitute for the electric fan to cool the house, drive the fan and furnish pure cold air for the fan to scatter; it is used for refrigerating purposes of all kinds, from freezing meat to cooling drawing-rooms; it is an invaluable adjunct of the chemist's or physician's laboratory for the preservation of delicate tissues as a means of concentrating a great amount of power in small compass. A few months ago it was made only in very small quantities at great expense; now it can be produced in any quantity desired at a trifling cost, and two New York firms are turning it out every day on a commercial scale.

That Los Angeles is to be the first city outside of New York to manufacture liquid air commercially can now be chronicled along with the fact that here was built the first commercial electric street railway ever constructed anywhere in the world.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Large Entry List and Close and Interesting Play.

The handicap tennis tournament began at Redondo yesterday morning. The entry list was unusually large, and the play was close and interesting.

The drawing in the gentlemen's singles resulted as follows: I. Anderson, ½ of 30, and Robert Osborn, 15, drew byes; Alfonso Bell at scratch came easily, 6-0, 6-2; South, ½ of 15, won from Bowring, 18, by default. Daggett, 15, who advanced into the second round through the failure of his opponent, Chadborn, 15, to appear, Tillington, with a handicap of 15 (one point in each game), won in a hard fight against Harold Braly at scratch. The match was a close one, score of the draw as the defeated team was picked to play in the finals with Bell as his probable opponent, but he failed to play his usual strong, swift game, and was evidently out of practice. The score was 6-4, 1-6, 6-3. Fritz Overton refused a handicap, and met T. T. Oliver at ½ of 15. The battle was a hard one, and the former won out only by his utmost efforts; score 6-3, 6-3.

In the second round Bell met I. Anderson, and, owing to the latter's large handicap of ½ of 30, the first set was taken 6-3. With the confidence of a veteran Bell forced the game, offered the strongest possible defense, and by his aggressive advances to the net he won the next two sets, 6-2, 6-1. Daggett won from South with ½ of 15

by the score of 6-4, 6-0. This leaves Bell and Daggett to contest for one place in the finals.

In the ladies' singles, Mrs. Seymour, with 15, is to play Miss Shoemaker with the same handicap, which makes them at scratch to each other. Miss Seymour at ½ of 30. Misses Dobbins and Donnell drew byes.

The gentlemen's doubles have not been drawn yet, as all of the teams have not been arranged. Those already made up are Bell and Braly, Sutton and Oliver, South and Tillington, and Rowan and Rowan. Miss Dobbins will play with Bell in mixed doubles, and Mrs. Seymour will be the partner of Overton. The other teams will be arranged today.

COOKING AND SEWING.

BOARD OF EDUCATION LISTENS TO THE EXPERTS.

An Interesting Discussion on the Proposed New Departments for the Los Angeles Schools at a Special Meeting.

Cooking and sewing engrossed the attention of the Board of Education at its special meeting last evening. A dozen women who have asked to be placed in charge of the instruction in those lines which the Board of Education is planning to introduce into the schools were present at the invitation of the board to tell of their training and experience, to outline plans for the organization and administration of such work, and to debate over points where opinions differed.

The discussion was brim full of valuable information, and enlivened with many entertaining tales of experiences in teaching boys and girls how to darn sweaters and cook egg vermicelli. The board paled at speakers with many pertinent questions, took notes, and whispered to the stenographer to "get that down in full." A number of members of the Civic Art League were present. They refused to take part in the discussion, saying they were present just to listen, and that they were providing thereby.

Miss D. M. Eva Blake said that it was best to have a complete outfit of sewing material and tools for each building, instead of having the supervisor carry it around with her. With the arrangement she advocated, the children can learn to sew, and save money. She said that it was a good plan to give the girls of the third and fourth grades a chance to have sewing lessons, so that they might at least learn how to sew on a button and mend rips and tears. Mrs. L. E. Clarke, for eight years teacher in the Chicago public schools, advocated the appointment of a supervisor of sewing, the grade teachers to work under her direction. She dwelt upon the fact that since talking is compatible with sewing, as witnessed by sewing bees, the sewing hour should not exceed one hour to instill the pleasure and history into the children's minds unsuspected. Miss M. M. Knapp of the Los Angeles Orphans' Home, Mrs. A. E. Cole, Miss Josephine Miller, Miss Bertha Prentiss, Miss M. E. Blanford, Miss K. Barker and Miss Clara Southwick all contributed to the discussion. One association which attracted a sensation was Miss Stevenson's testimony that the brightest cooking class she had ever had was of boys averaging 10 years in age. She explained that they had more experience, apparently, than the girls, because they had been taught to wash the dishes, something which the girls never showed any desire to do for such a cause. But, she added, these boys could scarcely be deemed a criterion, for they were New York newsboys. "Our best hotel cooks are men," was her parting shot.

"A cooking class may contain as many as thirty pupils," said Mrs. Burton. "but it is much better not to have over thirty. A room can be fitted up for \$50, but if you will spend \$100 it will be twice as good. This expenditure should provide tables, dishes, pots and pans, and other utensils. A course should last for one year, and it may be given with only one lesson every two weeks, each lesson lasting an hour and a half. The Board of Education should supply all the materials. Expense can be kept down by buying all the supplies except the green groceries in bulk at the price of 10 to 20 cents a gallon. A three-gallon receptacle in an ordinary cold storage house will hold an ordinary load of ice for a week, and do the work of a ton of ice, the air costing, however, not more than 60 cents.

Mr. Tripler's devices make it possible to regulate the temperature produced by liquid air. The inside of the refrigerator car, equipped with his appliances can be kept automatically at an equable temperature. It will probably be necessary to refill the liquid-air reservoirs at two or three points on the journey across the continent, just as it is necessary to refill the ice tanks under the present system, so this will necessitate the construction of factories at some such points as Las Vegas and Kansas City.

The superiority of liquid air refrigeration is based on many reasons. For one thing, it will reduce greatly the cost of shipping ice, and is necessary for each car. This occurs about one-sixth of the car space. The liquid air refrigerating apparatus will, it is said, take up very little room, and weight but a trifle in comparison, although fifty gallons are used at a time. Consequently, the car can carry much more fruit than heretofore, and the waste of hauling a six-car load of mere cooling material will be obviated.

Ice refrigeration means the filling of the car with moisture. Liquid air makes an perfectly dry atmosphere. It produces no condensation of air which takes place in an ice-refrigerated car, but instead of vapor, dry air will henceforth circulate.

"Yes," said Secretary F. J. Harrigan of the Fay Fruit Company yesterday. "The story is substantially correct that the company has been in touch with Mr. Tripler to use his liquid-air processes and appliances. Liquid air is still largely in the experimental stage. Important results have already been secured, but still more remarkable developments are anticipated. We send 2000 carloads of fruit, and during some portions of the year we average fifteen cars a day, so a large number have to be kept in commission, a good many hundred. During about eight months of the year it is necessary to ice most of the citrus fruit, and all the easily perishable vegetables, such as celery and cauliflower."

G. A. Bobrick is said to have engineered the deal. It was rumored that Armour was interested and would use liquid air for his meat cars, but this is denied.

The uses to which liquid air is being put by inventors are myriad. It is proposed to use it as an explosive for big shells, and to project the shell itself; it is being used to run all sorts of machinery, from an automobile to a hand organ; it is an invaluable substitute for the electric fan to cool the house, drive the fan and furnish pure cold air for the fan to scatter; it is used for refrigerating purposes of all kinds, from freezing meat to cooling drawing-rooms; it is an invaluable adjunct of the chemist's or physician's laboratory for the preservation of delicate tissues as a means of concentrating a great amount of power in small compass. A few months ago it was made only in very small quantities at great expense; now it can be produced in any quantity desired at a trifling cost, and two New York firms are turning it out every day on a commercial scale.

That Los Angeles is to be the first city outside of New York to manufacture liquid air commercially can now be chronicled along with the fact that here was built the first commercial electric street railway ever constructed anywhere in the world.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Steam Schooner South Coast Strand ed at Hueneum.

VENTURA, July 20.—The steam schooner South Coast was stranded on a sand bar at Hueneum for six hours this afternoon. It was adrift, and the crew were unable to get ashore, but she got adrift after much difficulty. The Hueneum officials telephoned to the wharf officials in this city asking for help. The captain, Mr. Morris, said he had been unable to get ashore, but that he could be sent down to pull the South Coast off. The captain suffered no damage.

This afternoon Abe Veeder caused the armament to be loaded with a dead weight. It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, gas piping and good utensils— which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four pupils in all. Teachers receive from \$50 to \$1450 a year.

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my class. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed for the school.

Miss Florence A. Stevenson, who studied at Pratt Institute, and who taught cooking and sewing in Haverhill, Mass., for four years and afterward in St. Louis, took issue with some of Mrs. D. M. Eva's ideas.

"My experience has been," said Miss Stevenson, "that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year course with fortnightly lessons, I would advise a half-year course with lesson every fortnight.

It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, gas piping and good utensils—which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four pupils in all. Teachers receive from \$50 to \$1450 a year.

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my class. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed for the school.

Miss Stevenson has given the advice that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year course with fortnightly lessons, I would advise a half-year course with lesson every fortnight.

It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, gas piping and good utensils—which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four pupils in all. Teachers receive from \$50 to \$1450 a year.

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my class. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed for the school.

Miss Stevenson has given the advice that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year course with fortnightly lessons, I would advise a half-year course with lesson every fortnight.

It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, gas piping and good utensils—which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four pupils in all. Teachers receive from \$50 to \$1450 a year.

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my class. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed for the school.

Miss Stevenson has given the advice that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year course with fortnightly lessons, I would advise a half-year course with lesson every fortnight.

It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, gas piping and good utensils—which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four pupils in all. Teachers receive from \$50 to \$1450 a year.

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my class. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed for the school.

Miss Stevenson has given the advice that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year course with fortnightly lessons, I would advise a half-year course with lesson every fortnight.

It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, gas piping and good utensils—which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four pupils in all. Teachers receive from \$50 to \$1450 a year.

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my class. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed for the school.

Miss Stevenson has given the advice that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year course with fortnightly lessons, I would advise a half-year course with lesson every fortnight.

It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, gas piping and good utensils—which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four pupils in all. Teachers receive from \$50 to \$1450 a year.

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my class. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed for the school.

Miss Stevenson has given the advice that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year course with fortnightly lessons, I would advise a half-year course with lesson every fortnight.

It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, gas piping and good utensils—which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four pupils in all. Teachers receive from \$50 to \$1450 a year.

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my class. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed for the school.

Miss Stevenson has given the advice that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year course with fortnightly lessons, I would advise a half-year course with lesson every fortnight.

It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, gas piping and good utensils—which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four pupils in all. Teachers receive from \$50 to \$1450 a year.

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my class. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed for the school.

Miss Stevenson has given the advice that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year course with fortnightly lessons, I would advise a half-year course with lesson every fortnight.

It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, gas piping and good utensils—which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four pupils in all. Teachers receive from \$50 to \$1450 a year.

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my class. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed for the school.

Miss Stevenson has given the advice that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year course with fortnightly lessons, I would advise a half-year course with lesson every fortnight.

It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, gas piping and good utensils—which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four pupils in all. Teachers receive from \$50 to \$1450 a year.

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my class. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed for the school.

Miss Stevenson has given the advice that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year course with fortnightly lessons, I would advise a half-year course with lesson every fortnight.

</div

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

"Inser" advertisements for the times left at the following places will receive prompt attention. Rates one cent a word each insertion. Minimum charge for any advertisement, 25 cents.

F. D. Owen's Drug Store, Belmont Avenue and Temple street.

Boyle Heights Drug Store, 1952 Main first street.

William H. Harmon, Ph. G., 705 Pasadena ave., junction El Cajon and Cheviot Pharmacy, F. J. Kneel, Ph. G., prop., Central avenue and Twelfth street.

National Pharmacy, corner Sixteenth and Grand avenue.

The times will receive at a minimum charge of 50 cents "Inser" advertisements by telephone, but will not guarantee accuracy.

Liners

SPECIAL NOTICES

ZIMMERMANN, SCIENTIFIC ASTRONOMER and astronomer, will yield comprehensive and absolute correctness to all business relations; scientific demonstration corrects you; seek to do your best; no time or money; no charge for services; no charge for services and personal difficulties; accuracy is the convincing evidence produced, thus removing doubt; to the scientific and general public; accept my application for your patronage; communication through correspondence will inherit full and conclusive particulars; remuneration, \$3. Hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Offices, Nos. 211 and 221, Second and Bridge Block, cor. Second and Broadway.

BOSTON DYE WORKS,
171 N. Spring St.
WORLD TRADE, HIGH ST.
Gents' suits dry cleaned, \$1.50.
Ladies' tailor-made suits dry cleaned, \$1.25.
Ladies' skirts dry cleaned, \$1.25 and \$2.50.
Ladies' hats dry cleaned, \$1.25 and \$2.50.
Fancy articles of every description cleaned and dyed. Tailoring establishment engaged in repairing. We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

FOR ADOPTION. FINE, HEALTHY, 8-week-old baby boy, respectable parentage; no complications in adoption; applicant must give good references and capable of finding home. Address, R. Box 23, TIMES OFFICE.

L. A. STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO. will clean your carpets at 2¢ per yard; will clean and lay at 1¢ per yard; we guarantee our work. Second, 101 S. Spring St.

THE SOSPIRA CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO has opened branch offices at 321 W. FOURTH for the convenience of their many patients. All of the Southern remedies can be had at the above address.

TEAS AND COFFEES RETAILED AT wholesale prices; stores, 734-736 S. Spring. Largest exclusive tea and coffee house in city. T. B. Henry & Co., direct importers.

FOR BEVERLY HILL ORDER FORM PA-COFFEE CREAMERY, 344 S. Broadway. Try them. Main 458.

KENYON, SCIENTIFIC PALMIST; READ correctly; 25¢; good results or no money. 627 S. OLIVE ST.

YOU SAVE MONEY BY BUYING CHEESE, butter and eggs, at REEVES, 545 S. Spring.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE WONDERFUL multitudes Crown piano, 353 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE - SCREEN DOORS, 80c; WIN-DOWS, 55c; Adams, 728 S. Main. Tel. rec. 1048. GOOD PAINTING AND PAPERING, RECOMMENDED REFERENCES. WALLACE, 621 S. BROADWAY.

FOR WINDOW BLINDS, 50¢ TO THE FAC-T, 225 W. SIXTH. Mattings, Inglewood.

WANTED - Help, Male.
HUMMEL BROS & CO. EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

A strictly first-class, reliable agency. All kinds of first-class, reliable agency. All your orders solicited.

300-302 W. Second st., basement California Bank Building. Telephone 638.

Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.

MEN'S DENTAL OFFICE.

Milk-wagon driver, \$30 etc.; 6 laborers, 8 hours; horse, \$40; milkers, \$25 etc.; private place, white or colored, \$20 etc.; cumber, \$35; washers, \$15; book-keeper, \$35 etc.; man and wife, ranch, \$35 etc.; sewer, \$2 etc.; man for harvester, \$150 etc.; ranch hands, \$25 and \$35 etc.; orchard hands, \$25 etc.; men for bush hand; carpenters, \$25 and \$27.50; teamsters, \$12.50 and \$15.50 etc.; man and wife, French or German hotel.

MEN'S HOTEL DEPARTMENT. Experienced elevator boy; bar porter, \$20; cook, \$10 week; all-around cook, \$20; waiter, \$10 week; all-around cook, \$40 month; marker and distributor; dishwasher, \$10 month.

HOTEL MAID DEPARTMENT.

Housekeepers, employ here, \$15; cook, \$25; housekeeper, country, \$10; housegirls, country, city, beach, young girls to assist; range, \$15 month.

LADIES' HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Chambermaid, house nits, 45 week;

laundress, family, \$35; starch ironers; woman, \$15 week and meals; val-

ley, Catalina, Arizona, city, \$20 and \$35;

chambermaid, \$20.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

WANTED - SALESMAN, WATCHMAN, SUN-dry salesman, assistant fisherman, expressman, telegrapher, expressman, expressman, representative, coffee house; expressman, ranch hand, 5 bakers, EDWARD NITTINGER, 225 S. Spring.

WANTED - MEN, OUR ILLUSTRATED catalog explains how we teach barbers in 8 weeks; mailed free. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, San Francisco, Cal. 23

WANTED - SECRETARIAL OLD FASHIONED and silverware at strict price. WALTER SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main St.

WANTED - HOTEL CLERK; STATE EXPERT, ability, age, salary required above room and board. Address, R. Box 99, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - CITY SOLICITOR, TEAS AND COFFEE; family trade. THOS. B. HENRY & CO., 734-736 S. Spring.

WANTED - PHYSICIAN FOR HOSPITAL or private institution place. Address, R. Box 66, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - 3 FIRST-CLASS TINNERS AT once. Call at LLEWELLYN IRON WORKS.

21

WANTED - Help, Female.

WANTED - ANTIQUARY SALESLADY, old-house attendant, antique store; cook; finisher; tent sewers; beach waiters; second work; governess; stewardess; house-keeper; housewife; chambermaid; hotel maid; chambermaid.

EDWARD T. TINGER, 226 S. Spring.

WANTED - LADIES EVERYWHERE TO distribute samples and advertise California Orange Syrup; \$2 per day and expenses paid; same week; particulars for 2c stamp. CALIFORNIA ORANGE SYRUP CO., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED - WAITRESSES, GOOD, STEADY places, \$20, \$25; washwasher, \$4 week; house-keeper, \$25; maid, \$15; child, \$10; girl, learn wash, \$4 week. MISS E. L. 1214 W. Broadway.

WANTED - BODY IRONER, \$1.25 PER DAY; general housework, country, \$30; cook, \$15; maid, \$20; many other good places. MRS. SCOTT & MRS. HAWLEY, 25 S. Broadway.

WANTED - A YOUNG LADY TO ACT AS bill clerk and assistant book-keeper in whole sale house. Reply in own handwriting stating experience, to R. Box 85, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED lady can find a desirable home in exchange for light duties as one of the family. Address, R. Box 111, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - RECONG. GIRLS, \$20 TO \$25; hair, \$2.50; dress, \$1.50; cook, \$10; maid, \$15; waitress; chambermaids; housekeepers. 812 STIMSON BLOCK.

WANTED - GIRLS: NICE, CLEAN WORK. Call at once, room 77, TEMPLE BLOCK. 21

WANTED—

Help, Female.

WANTED - SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at strict price to WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. MAIN ST.

WANTED - A GOOD MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman to do cooking and help in family. Address T. D. CASSANEGA, Calabasas, Ariz.

WANTED - A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO take care of a rooming-house. Inquire at RUSS HOUSE OFFICE.

WANTED - A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF OUR HOUSE. Address room 10, LIV-INGSTON HOTEL.

WANTED - TO EDIT YOUR MANUSCRIPT and prepare it for publication. \$21. S. SPRING, room 21.

WANTED - AN APPRENTICE GIRL TO learn course making. THE UNIQUE, 245 S. BROADWAY.

The times will receive at a minimum charge of 50 cents "Inser" advertisements by telephone, but will not guarantee accuracy.

WANTED -

Help, Male and Female.

WANTED - WE START YOU RIGHT; LA-DRS or gentlemen; work at home; b'g money. Call today, 643 BROADWAY. 21

WANTED -

Situations, Male.

WANTED - STEADY YOUNG MAN; can do all kinds of furniture and upholstery repairing; carpets and do all kinds of work pertaining to furniture business; wants job; very handy man in the trade. Address R. Box 79, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - STEADY JOB BY A STEADY man; not afraid of hard work; some experience in working; and general knowledge; accept my application.

WANTED - SITUATION BY JAPANESE, first-class cook; a family or boarding house; boy; good recommendation. Y. M.C.A., 721 N. Grand street.

WANTED - SITUATION AS OILER OR dyno-mo-tor; power-house experience; references. Address 553 CENTRAL AVE. 27

WANTED - SITUATION JAPANESE COOK; strictly first-class. Room 14, 208 S. ANGLEWOOD, 318 S. Los Angeles st.

WANTED - COOK, ANY KIND, CITY OR COUNTY; understand housework; want wages. Address R. Box 27, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - BY A YOUNG JAPANESE BOY; housework or plain cooking. M. S. 420 N. MAIN ST.

WANTED - SITUATION AS COOK; a few weeks.

</div

LIQUID AIR.

A LIQUEFYING PLANT TO BE INSTALLED AT ONCE.

Los Angeles the First City in America, Outside of New York, to Manufacture the Magic Substance Commercially.

Refrigerator Cars Will Discard Cubicene Ice Tanks and Fruit Will Be Preserved by Evaporation of Unmelted Atmosphere.

Fay Fruit Company Closes Contracts With Inventor Charles E. Tripler for the Use of His Processes and Appliances.

Los Angeles is to be the first city in the United States, outside of New York, where liquid air will be manufactured for commercial purposes.

The Fay Fruit Company of Los Angeles has made arrangements with Charles E. Tripler, the inventor whose brilliant investigations concerning the nature and industrial possibilities of liquid air have won him distinction, to use his processes and appliances for the manufacture and employment of liquid air. The particular end in view is to equip the refrigerator cars of the company so that liquid air can take the place of ice. Since the company ships East yearly over 2000 carloads of citrus fruit, vegetables, dried fruits and nuts, and the great bulk of its shipments must be made in refrigerated cars, this one phase of the matter is highly important. The plant which will be installed for liquefying air will also supply the magic substance for use in every other conceivable way. F. B. Fay and his associates of the Fay Fruit Company are believed to have "got in on the ground floor" of a very important enterprise, whose consequences will be far-reaching.

Mr. Tripler has broken a record and demonstrated the possibility of using liquid air for transporting foodstuffs which perishable goods are shipped, by sending liquid air from New York to Chicago—a distance of 1000 miles. Liquid air can be made nowadays at an expense of from 10 to 20 cents a gallon. A single carload of liquid air in an ordinary cold-storage room will last a week, and do the work of a ton of ice, the air costing, however, not more than 60 cents.

Mr. Tripler's devices make it possible to regulate the temperature produced, and said: "The inside of the refrigerator cars equipped with his appliances can be kept automatically at an equable temperature. It will probably be necessary to refill the liquid-air reservoirs at two or three points on the journey across the continent, just as it is necessary to fill the ice tanks under the present system, so there will necessitate the construction of factories at some such points as Las Vegas and Kansas City."

The superiority of liquid air refrigeration is based upon many reasons. For one thing, it will reduce greatly freight charges, for the load is not necessary for each car. This occupies about one-sixth of the car space. The liquid air refrigerating apparatus will, it is said, take up very little room, and weigh but trifly in comparison, although the grills are made of much more fruit than heretofore, and the waste of hauling a sixth carload of mere cooling material will be obviated.

Ice refrigeration means the filling of the car with moisture. Liquid air admits of no water vapor in atmosphere. It produces the same circulation of air which takes place in an ice-refrigerated car, but instead of vapor, dry air will henceforth circulate.

"Yes," said Secretary F. J. Harrigan of the Fay Fruit Company yesterday, "the store is substantially correct that the company has arranged with Mr. Tripler to use his liquid-air processes and appliances. Liquid air is still largely in the experimental stage. Important results have already been obtained, but still more remarkable developments are anticipated. We send 2000 carloads East every year, and some portions of the year we average fifteen cars a day, so a large number have to be kept in commission, a good many hundred. During about eight months of the year it is necessary to keep most of the citrus fruit, and all the easily perishable vegetables, such as celery and cauliflower."

G. A. Bobrick is said to have engineered the deal. It was rumored that Armour was interested and would use liquid air for his meat cars, but this is denied.

The uses to which liquid air is being put by inventors are myriad. It is proposed to use it as an explosive for big shells, and to project the shell itself; it is being used to run all sorts of machinery, from an automobile to a hand organ; for the fan to turn the fan; for the fan to scatter; it is used for refrigerating purposes of all kinds, from freezing meat to cooling drawing-rooms; it is an invaluable adjunct of the chemist's or physician's laboratory for the preservation of delicate substances as a means of concentrating a great amount of power in small compass. A few months ago it was made only in very small quantities at great expense; now it can be produced in any quantity desired, at a trifling cost, and two New York factories are turning it out now on a commercial scale.

That Los Angeles is to be the first city outside of New York to manufacture liquid air commercially can now be chronicled along with the fact that here was built the first commercial electric street railway ever constructed anywhere in the world.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Large Entry List and Close and Interesting Play.

The handicap tennis tournament began at Redondo yesterday morning. The entry list was unusually large, and the play was close and interesting.

The drawing in the gentlemen's singles resulted as follows: I. Anderson, ½ of 30; and Robert Osborn, 15, drew byes; Alfonso Bell at scratch gave Paul Rowan ½ of 15 and defeated him easily. A. E. Brown, 15, by default, and Daggett, scratch, also advanced into the second round through the failure of his opponent, Chadborn, ½ of 15, to appear. Tillington, with a handicap of 15 (one point in each game) won in a hard fight against Harry Bell, won at scratch, which proved the surprise of the day, as the defeated man was picked to play in the finals with Bell as his usual opponent, but he failed to play his usual strong, swift game, and was evidently out of practice. The score was 6-4, 1-6, 6-3. Fritz G. O. P. Fitzgerald, 15, and T. T. Oliver at ½ of 15. The battle was a hard one, and the former won out only by his utmost efforts; score 2-6, 6-3, 6-6.

In the second round Bell met I. Anderson, and, owing to the handicaps of ½ of 30, the first game was taken 6-2, with the evidence of a veteran Bell forcing them so his game offered the strongest possible defense, and by his aggressive advances to the net he won the next two sets, 6-3, 6-1. Daggett won from South with ½ of 15

by the score of 6-4, 6-0. This leaves Bell and Daggett to contest for one place in the final.

In the ladies' singles, Mrs. Seymour, with 15, is to play Miss Shoemaker, with the same handicap, which makes them at scratch to each other. Miss Sutton will endeavor to defeat Miss Seymour at ½ of 30. Misses Dobbins and Dominey draw byes.

The gentlemen's doubles have not been drawn yet, as all of the teams have not been arranged. Those already made up are Bell and Brady, Sutton and Oliver, South and Tillington, and Rowan and Rowan. Miss Dobbins will play with Bell in mixed doubles, and Mrs. Seymour will be the partner of Overton. The other teams will be arranged today.

COOKING AND SEWING.

BOARD OF EDUCATION LISTENS TO THE EXPERTS.

An Interesting Discussion on the Proposed New Departments for the Los Angeles Schools at a Special Meeting.

Cooking and sewing engrossed the attention of the Board of Education at its special meeting last evening. A dozen women who have asked to be placed in charge of the instruction in those lines which the Board of Education is planning to introduce into the schools were present at the invitation of the board to tell of their training, and experience, to outline plans for the organization and administration of such work, and to devote over points where opinions differed.

The discussion was brim full of valuable information, and enlivened with many entertaining tales of experiences in teaching boys and girls how to darn stockings and cook egg vermicelli. The board piled the speakers with pertinent questions, took notes, and whispered to the stenographer to "get that down in full." A number of members of the Civic Art League were present. They refused to take part in the discussion, saying they were present just to listen, and that they were doing their duty.

Mrs. Dutton, who has charge of the work in domestic economy at Throop, was present, not as an applicant, but at the invitation of the board to lend suggestions based on her valuable training and experience. She set the ball rolling by responding to a long series of questions propounded by her President Charles Cassatt Davis.

"A cooking class must contain as many as thirty pupils," said Mrs. Dutton. "It is much better not to have over thirty. A room can be fitted up for \$50, but if you will spend \$100 it will be twice as good. This depends on what you provide, tables, dishes, pots and pans, other utensils."

The course should last for one year, and, it may be given with only one lesson every two weeks, each lesson lasting an hour and a half. The Board of Education should supply all the materials. Expense can be kept down by buying all the supplies except the green goods in the market at the beginning of the year, at wholesale rates. The expense for each pupil for supplies for each lesson ought not to exceed 2½ cents.

Even if the course in cooking is not made compulsory, it will be found that every girl will take it. There isn't a girl with the instincts of womanhood that doesn't like it. The object is to teach the pupils plain cooking and the chemistry of foods, so that they will be able to prepare a simple, nutritious, appetizing meal. At the end of the course they should know how to cook cereals, vegetables, meats, light soups, light deserts, etc., a good thing to give one lesson in candy-making at Christmas time. In selecting teachers, women should be chosen who hold a diploma, not merely a certificate, from some good training school. In Philadelphia every grammar school now has a cooking room.

"Teachers are not enough to supply all the materials needed to teach one child sewing for a year. Needles, thread, and unbleached muslin are supplied by the Board of Education in the cities where sewing is taught. Further along in the course, when the children are to be taught garment-making, they bring from home samples. Few children fail to acquire enough skill during the course to be able to make garments for themselves."

Miss Florence A. Stevenson, who studied at Pratt Institute, and who taught cooking and sewing in Haverhill, Mass., for four years and afterward at St. Louis, was on the issue with some of Mrs. Dutton's ideas.

"My experience has been," said Miss Stevenson, "that if only one cookery lesson is given in two weeks, the time is so long between that the children forget the little things taught them. Rather than a year could be profitably less, and I would advise a half-year course with a lesson every week. It requires between \$200 and \$250 to properly fit up a room for cookery classes. This provides tables, stoves, piping and good utensils—

which are an economy in the end. The class should not exceed twenty-four persons. Teachers receive from \$500 to \$150 a year."

"In St. Louis I was allowed \$16 a month for supplies sufficient for the 200 children in my classes. I never averaged over \$12 a month. In some cities the merchants and public-spirited citizens give all the supplies needed and parents are enthusiastic over it."

The board passed a resolution thanking the experts who had spoken, and adjourned, to discuss later in the light of the advice given them the plans for the initial work in cooking and sewing in the Los Angeles schools.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Steam Schooner South Coast Strand-ed at Hueme.

VENTURA, July 20.—The steam schooner South Coast was stranded on a sand bar at the mouth of the harbor this afternoon. It was thought at one time that she might be wrecked, but she got afloat after much difficulty. The Huemeen officials telephoned to the coast guard, and a steamer here was sent to pull the South Coast off. The steamer suffered no damage.

This morning Adie Vandeveer caused the alarm of the Japanese, for he was not up to charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The scene of the affair was on the Cohn & Goldstein fruit ranch, some four miles from this city. Vandeveer, a Japanese, was shot while picking fruit, and the trouble arose over money matters.

"Cooking should be taught in the two highest grades of the grammar school. The children in the four or five grades below should study sewing. A teacher of cookery will find it possible to give three lessons a day, but it is preferable that she should give two of two hours each. Don't put it after school. After a little girl has studied all day, she is not in proper physical condition to go on working immediately. In St. Louis last year the two teachers gave ten lessons each week, cooking and garment-making. During the coming year every grammar school in the city will have such instruction. If possible, children should have two years' instruction in cookery; one is essential."

"Children cannot derive the most profit from studying cookery unless they find it impossible to understand the chemistry of foods. Questions of temperature and of fermentation, as in bread-making, are very hard for them to understand. Before that age they can, to be sure, learn much of the practical side, but they should always learn the reason why they do things, and that they can't understand if cookery is begun when they are too young. Sewing, however, can be begun profitably when the children are in the third or fourth grade, and are about 7 years old."

The school board voted to do beside the actual instruction in cookery. The recipes must be given out, and supplies issued at the beginning of the lesson, and at its end the dishes must be washed.

"The benefits of instruction in cookery and sewing are numerous. One is the diversion of the child's mind from the ordinary course of study. She learns without realizing that she is studying. Every lesson teaches something about fractions, in measuring and about geography. The children learn to speak more clearly and neatly, and personal appearance."

"Most girls get little training at home in cooking and sewing, especially in the poorer families. At home they see their mother throw a piece of steak in a cold frying pan. They see clothes allowed to go, and never to be mended. At school they learn what

they must be hot before the steak is put on. They learn how to select a good piece of meat. They also learn how to do marketing, and not to buy a porterhouse steak for \$2."

Miss Stevenson estimated the cost of materials for teaching sewing at 13 or 14 cents per pupil per year. She said the sewing teacher should go about from village to village, and not expect the children to come to her, as the work can be done in any room. Two hours one day a week for four years she declared sufficient to teach the girls sewing. In Haverville each class has a one-hour lesson once a week. In some schools the teacher is assisted by one teacher, and the students should begin with plain stitching, and wind up with cutting, fitting and garment-making. Miss Stevenson was asked if it would be practicable to have simply a supervising teacher of sewing, and to require the grade teacher to do the advanced work. She declared that the advanced work must always be done by a specially-trained teacher, but that it would be practicable to have the earlier instruction given by the grade teachers, if they would spend two hours every week for one year, receiving instruction from the supervisor.

Mrs. M. Eva Blaize said that it was best to have a complete outfit of sewing material and tools for each building, instead of having the supervisor carry it around with her. With the arrangement she advised, the teacher can spend more time in sewing lessons, so that they might at least learn how to sew on a button and mend rips and tears.

Miss Blaize, in the Chicago schools, for eight years a teacher in the Chinese哑哑 school, advocated the appointment of a supervisor of sewing, the grade teachers to work under her direction. She dwelt upon the fact that since talking is compatible with sewing, as witnessed by sewing bees, the school supervisor should be given the opportunity to instill geography and history into the children's minds unsuspiciously.

Miss M. Knapp of the Los Angeles Orphans' Home, Mrs. A. E. Cole, Miss Josephine Miller, Miss Bertha Prentiss, Miss M. E. Blanchard, Miss Mary and Miss Clara Hutchinson all contributed to the discussion. One assertion which created a sensation was Miss Stevenson's testimony that the brightest cooking class she had ever had was of boys averaging 10 years in age. She explained that they had had many experiences, and that they were the best. The girls, she said, fought for what they wanted, the dishes, something which the girls never showed any desire to do for such a cause. But, she added, these boys could scarcely be deemed a criterion, for they were New York newsboys. "Our best hot cooks are men," said Mrs. Dutton.

Miss S. W. Cook spoke from the point of view of one who had taught five years in the Chicago schools and seen the home life of the city's poor.

"What would be best would be to teach the mothers," she said. "As we don't do that, we teach the children, and then we have to catch them when it is taught penetra-

ted into the home."

C. Y. Roop gave an interesting account of the work in domestic science done in the schools of Santa Barbara. There cooking is taught to the girls of the eighth grade, sewing to the girls of the fifth, the sixth, seventh and eighth grades and Sloyd to the boys from the fifth to the eighth grades, inclusive. Out of 364 children in the sewing classes, only two asked to be excused, and both these were the daughters of skilled needlewomen, who had already started to sew. The school children devote 25 per cent. of their school time to manual training and domestic economy, they will learn more during the remaining 75 per cent. of their time than if they devoted it all to "book learning." The equipment for the cooking room at Santa Barbara costs \$350, but this included a \$60 wood and coal range, not a necessity for all cooking rooms; a big gas range, a lot of smaller stoves, tables, drawers, towels, utensils and the complete equipment. Dr. E. B. Pease of Boston, now dead, equipped the initial school, and Sloyd plant six years ago, and paid all the expenses of its maintenance for some time. She bequeathed it all to the city, and it is now run as an integral portion of the work of the Santa Barbara public schools, the lessons being conducted in sewing school hours. One feature of the work in cooking is to encourage the children to experiment at home. One little girl during a single year prepared 240 dishes at home. The six years experience at Santa Barbara have demonstrated the value of Sloyd, and parents are enthusiastic over it.

The Board of Education voted to keep the recommendations of the committee, and the school board will be kept under cover until Saturday.

The California delegates are working hard to secure the next meeting and the City is filled with streamers.

CHRISTIANS AT WORK.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS.

FOURTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

California Delegates are Working Hard to Secure the Next Meeting and the City is Filled with Streamers.

Army Canteens, Seating of Congressman Roberts and Amalgamation of Young People's Societies are Considered.

Formal Sessions of Convention Begun in the Afternoon and Thousands of Visitors Welcomed to the Hoosier City.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) July 20.—The opening session of the International Convention of the Epworth League, conducted simultaneously in Tomlinson Hall and the Epworth tent, was attended by 10,000 persons. Only 4000 delegates had arrived, but Indianapolis people turned out and swelled the attendance to overflowing. Five hundred colored delegates arrived just before the convention opened, and mingled with their brother leaguers.

The night session was held in three places, the tent, Tomlinson Hall and an opera-house. The evening trains augmented the number of delegates, and the three meeting places were crowded to standing room. The following four topics were discussed:

"The High School and College," "Self Culture; Its Value and Possibilities," "Books and Reading," and "The Bible and the Intellectual Life." At Tomlinson Hall, Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker of Los Angeles was among the speakers.

The following message was received tonight:

"WASHINGTON, July 20.—Chairman Epworth Convention, Indianapolis: Please accept for the convention my cordial best wishes and good will."

The message was read at the three meetings.

At the close of the meetings tonight the Committee on Resolutions reported that tomorrow afternoon it would meet all delegates who are striving to secure the 1901 convention, with the probability of deciding the question then.

CALIFORNIA DELEGATES WORKING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) July 20.—The attendance at the fourth biennial international convention of the Epworth League, which opened here to-day, will be in the neighborhood of 10,000, to 12,000, according to the revised estimates of the local managers. Up to 10 o'clock this morning 3500 persons had been registered. The arrival last night were disappointing in the point of numbers.

The California delegates are working hard to secure the 1901 convention. About thirty delegates are here, equally divided between Los Angeles and San Francisco. They billeted the city today with streamers. "Callendar 1901," Dr. C. B. Mitchell of Minneapolis, advised last night, and he had spent six years ago, and paid all the expenses of the school children to the extent that the school children devote 25 per cent. of their school time to manual training and domestic economy, they will learn more during the remaining 75 per cent. of their time than if they devoted it all to "book learning." The equipment for the cooking room at Santa Barbara costs \$350, but this included a \$60 wood and coal range, not a necessity for all cooking rooms; a big gas range, a lot of smaller stoves, tables, drawers, towels, utensils and the complete equipment. Dr. E. B. Pease of Boston, now dead, equipped the initial school, and Sloyd plant six years ago, and paid all the expenses of its maintenance for some time. He bequeathed it all to the city, and it is now run as an integral portion of the work of the Santa Barbara public schools, the lessons being conducted in sewing school hours. One feature of the work in cooking is to encourage the children to experiment at home. One little girl during a single year prepared 240 dishes at home. The six years experience at Santa Barbara have demonstrated the value of Sloyd, and parents are enthusiastic over it.

The Committee on Resolutions met today to consider what shall be done to the program of the League, to seating Congressman Roberts of Utah, Atty.-Gen. Griggs's decision on army canteens and the amalgamation of all the young people's societies of all the evangelical denominations. The meeting was held behind closed doors and the recommendations of the committee will be kept under cover until Saturday.

The corner of Delaware and Market streets, where are located the Epworth tent and Tomlinson Hall, became the point of interest for the leaguers soon after noon. From all parts of the city came a steady stream of delegates.

THE TIMES MIRROR COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

H. G. OTIS..... President and General Manager.
 HARRY CHANDLER..... Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
 A. S. MOSHER..... Managing Editor.
 MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER..... Secretary.
 ALBERT McFARLAND..... Treasurer.

Offices: Times Building, First and Broadway.
 Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor..... Main 26
 Editorial Rooms, third floor..... Main 27
 City Editor and local news room, second floor..... Main 674
 Washington Bureau—46 Post Building.

Eastern Agents—Williams & Lawrence, 81-82 Tribune Bldg., New York; 27 Washington St., Chicago

Founded Dec. 4, 1881.

Eighteenth Year.

The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES AND FROM 18,500 TO 28,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or \$9.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50 a year; SUNDAY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Circulation: Daily Net Average for 1898..... 18,091
 Daily Net Average for 1897..... 15,358
 Daily Net Average for 1896..... 26,131

NEARLY 1,000,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—II Trovatore. ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

YESTERDAY—THURSDAY, 23,760.

The circulation of THE TIMES on yesterday, Thursday, July 20, 1899, was 23,760 copies distributed as follows:

City delivery	10,188
Country agents	10,501
Mail subscribers	1,410
Railroad news companies	1,063
Office sales	366
All other circulation	85
Total	23,760

The attention of local advertisers is called to the large circulation of THE TIMES in this city and suburbs, and of general advertisers to the large circulation in both city and country shown above.

THE TIMES AT THE RESORTS.

Patrons of THE TIMES desiring the delivery of their paper changed to any of the beach resorts are requested to leave orders at the Subscription Department, by postal card or otherwise, or with local agents as follows: A. E. Jackson, No. 236 Third street, Santa Monica; F. A. Schinnerer, Building, Long Beach; S. R. Commander, foot of wharf, Redondo; Mrs. D. Samples, Terminal Island, and Mrs. E. E. McLeod, Catalina Island; Gus Knight, Jr., at Bear Valley, Pine Lake P. O. Subscribers will receive a favor by reporting to the main office any irregularity in delivery or of any inattention on the part of carriers.

THE NATION'S NAGGERS.

The antics of the kickers, the fault-finders, the critics of military affairs and the signers of round robins suggest to the normal mind the performances of a nagging wife. If the man of the house comes home, splashes through a pool of water on the walk in front of the door and makes tracks on the plazza, or on the hardwood floor in the hallway, the nagging wife turns loose upon him and nags and scolds until the poor devil wishes he had never had a pair of shoes to make tracks with, nor a house with a hallway in it capable of being desecrated with tracks; if he comes home and flops down, tired half to death, on a highly ornate sofa pillow which was made for show and not for use, there is another outbreak of nagging; if, some day when the mercury is dallying around the 100 deg. mark, he ventures to go to the dinner table in his shirt-sleeves, the partner of his bosom rises up on end and rails because he doesn't dress with dignity befitting the occasion, and if perchance he meets a friend on the corner and stands talking to him until he is belated for twenty minutes past the dinner hour, this same share of his joys and sorrows, if she be of the nagging sort, proceeds to lay onto him with a tongue geared in the middle and loose at each end in such a way as to turn home into hell or earth and to make life not worth living 30 cents' worth.

This brand of wife—the everlasting nagger—is of the same stripe as the nation's niggers who are making a fault-finding campaign against the administration because of the conduct of the war in the Philippines and against that sterling soldier and steadfast American, Maj.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis.

These critics and fault-finders have not the slightest scrap of inside information regarding affairs in the Island of Luzon, and they know no more of the local conditions surrounding our military commander in that far land than a maltese cat knows about the manufacture of liquid air. Even the most astute pamphleteer that ever put pen to paper, or the most lofty-browed editor in America cannot be presumed to possess universal knowledge, but when ignorance and prejudice are mixed, as they are in this instance of eternal nagging, the product is something monstrous to contemplate by persons of normal mind and of patriotic instincts.

What has been done at Manila and therabouts since that memorable day in April, 1898, when Admiral Dewey sailed from the port of Hongkong under instructions to destroy the Spanish fleet in the waters of the Pacific, has been forced upon us by the results of the great admiral's obedience to orders—nothing more and nothing less. The President has been pursuing a straightforward course in dealing with the rebellious Filipinos, and the nagger who attempts to make it appear that the nation's Chief Magistrate has entered upon a policy of imperialism writes himself down an ass. As to the commander of our forces in the islands, let the facts be not overlooked that he

has not only had to combat the rebels with guns in their hands, but that he has also had to stand out against the support given the rebels by the members of the United States Senate who opposed the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, and the active assistance Filipinos who have been busy under the dominance of Edward Atkinson and his associates in causing no end of trouble to our men on the firing line, including the loss of many precious lives.

The action of these creatures who nag is shameful and so closely resembles treason that one can scarcely distinguish it from the real thing. That men who are carrying the nation's burdens and doing their every duty should be assailed and reviled in this manner is a reflection upon human intelligence and a reproach to the ordinary principles of gratitude and fair play. We should support our men who are under fire—and the great patient President of the republic is one of those men—not nag at, scold and constantly find fault with them. In the hour of responsibility and anxiety our public servants should be sustained with unanimity and enthusiasm and be backed by a whole nation of patriots, for the burdens are great and those who achieve great things for their country and for civilization are entitled to plaudits and not to blame, to support and not to the carping of the thoughtless and the irresponsible.

Let us be done with this nagging, which disgraces American character and the American name, and let us press forward with our brave Commander-in-Chief at home and the men at the front who are carrying the flag through the swamps and thickets of the tropics as becomes good soldiers and loyal men. They are doing their duty; let us do ours!

CALIFORNIA'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

THE TIMES is pleased to give space to the following communication from William T. Craig, District Deputy Grand President S.N.G.W. of this city, who says:

"To the Editor of THE TIMES: In line with your suggestions in recent editorials that California should have a fitting celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its admission into the Union, and calling upon the Native Sons of the Golden West to organize a celebration, it probably is not publicly known that the order has for more than two years been preparing for this event. It was decided by the Grand Parlor of the order held in 1896 to make the occasion the most memorable one in the history of the order, and it was thus early agreed upon that the celebration should take place in the city of San Francisco. The various parlors of the Native Sons have been accumulating a 1900 fund, and expect to go to the dinner table in his shirt-sleeves, the partner of his bosom rises up on end and rails because he doesn't dress with dignity befitting the occasion, and if perchance he meets a friend on the corner and stands talking to him until he is belated for twenty minutes past the dinner hour, this same share of his joys and sorrows, if she be of the nagging sort, proceeds to lay onto him with a tongue geared in the middle and loose at each end in such a way as to turn home into hell or earth and to make life not worth living 30 cents' worth."

It is gratifying to have this assurance from an official source, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the people of the entire State will join with the Native Sons in making this celebration something memorable in the way of gala days. Great eclat can be given to the event by securing the presence of the President of the United States, and it is perhaps none too early to lay an invitation before the Chief Executive of the nation to that end. In view of all the circumstances, a visit from President McKinley will be especially timely on Admission day, 1900, and if proper steps are taken, it is reasonable to believe that that result can be attained. In any event, we should see to it that the fiftieth birthday of California excites the attention and applause of the entire nation.

A Southern Pacific Railroad telegraph operator has resigned and enlisted in the regular army to fight the Filipinos. This would appear to indicate that the chances of death in battle when working for Uncle Sam is preferable to working for some other uncles, but we are not mentioning any names.

When William C. Whitney tackles Cousin George Dewey upon the question of running for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket, it would be worth going miles to hear our cousin's language. We wouldn't be in Mr. Whitney's place for 70 cents.

The resignation of the Secretary of War was rather sudden, but it is good to see how manfully the country is standing up under the blow.

We dislike to say it, but actually it does seem as if Admiral Dewey were keeping a Trieste with Austria!

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

One of the most reliable signs of the general business situation is to be found in the state of the lumber trade: While building is not in itself a luxury which may be entirely dispensed with, even in times of the greatest financial depression, the amount of building done depends largely not only upon present prosperity, but upon the hopefulness of the general business outlook. The man who is in financial straits and has no assurance of soon being in better circumstances, is not likely to feel disposed to build a new home, or a new place of business; but prosperity and the assurance that still better times are ahead for him will encourage him to invest in such improvements. Then he becomes a patron of the lumber trade and contributes his share to the general expression with regard to the business situation in the country.

In consequence of the indication which the lumber business affords of the future, review of the condition of that business in the Northwest, made by the Minneapolis Times, is highly encouraging. The Times says the lumbermen in that city are busier than they have been before for years and are "the happiest men in town" this summer. The shipments from Minneapolis for the first six months of this year were greater than for any corresponding period in the history of saw-milling there. It is estimated that the shipments for the entire year will amount to 450,000,000 or perhaps 500,000,000 feet, the record for the six months just passed being 223,000,000 feet, while the demand is constantly increasing. "Prospects of fine crop promise," says the Times, "of active building operations in the fall, and in view of the enormous demand it is already announced that prices will be raised \$1 per 1000 in September."

A CHINESE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

China has a financial question of its own. In this case it is not a question of silver at 16 to 1; or any other ratio, but of copper. The coin which is most commonly used in China is the cash, of which ten go to make the American cent. These coins are strong together through convenient holes in the middle, and are cast about in wheelbarrows, when the loads are too heavy to be carried by men. This would be considered a very clumsy process by Americans, but the Chinese have been doing it for several thousand years and they see no reason why they should not continue to do so for a few thousand years more.

The remarkable result that has taken place in the price of copper has had the effect that the metal in the cash is now worth more than its token value in silver, to the extent of 35 per cent. The Chinese might possibly substitute iron for copper, but that metal is now becoming exceedingly scarce, and apparently the only course for the Chinese to pursue is to fall back upon silver, of which there is still quite a surplus throughout the world, in spite of the advance in almost every other line of products.

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE COMMUNICATION.

The subject of the establishment of direct cable communication between the Pacific Coast of the United States and the Orient, under the control of this government, is one which should have prompt and earnest consideration.

The importance of such means of communication is so apparent as scarcely to need elucidation or argument. Whatever disposition may ultimately be made of the Philippine Islands; whether they shall become dependent of the United States or shall form an independent government, matters little so far as the necessity of a means of quick communication across the Pacific is concerned. Whether there is to be territorial expansion beyond Japan on the part of the United States or not, there is no doubt or contingency about commercial expansion. The events of the past year and a half prove beyond a doubt that this country has entered on an unprecedented era of foreign trade and that the vessels of the Pacific Ocean are to bear the great share of this additional commerce. This commercial expansion is to extend not merely to Hawaii and the Philippines, but to Japan, China and the lands of the Orient in general. It is therefore of the utmost importance that cable communication should be established at the earliest date possible, in order to meet the imperative demands of the vast business interests that will be involved in this trans-Pacific trade.

The British have been actively considering the project of establishing a cable line from their possessions north of us to Australia, and thus reaching the Orient, and the announcement has recently been made that a survey for such a cable is to be begun soon. This country ought not to let the British gain precedence over it and establish the first line. If there is to be but one line, the United States should control that line, and the establishment of one line is likely at least to defer for some time the establishment of a second one. The United States must be the dominant power on the Pacific Ocean for all time, and it cannot afford to lose even the prestige which the establishment and ownership of the first ocean cable will carry with it.

It is worthy of note that the report of the Philippine Peace Commission, published on Tuesday last, not only corroborates the previous reports made by Maj.-Gen. Otis as to the general situation, but presents conditions even more favorable than represented by the general. The round robin is answered.

Scientists assert that man is composed of 90 per cent water. This entirely depends, of course, upon the observations are taken. Kentucky must be an exception to the rule, and we are confident that "there are others."

The Democrats who are advising the nomination of Mr. Bryan and the adoption of a Democratic platform that

BACK TO THE LAND.

Various causes have recently combined to throw a large number of people out of employment. One of the principal of these causes is the rapid development of labor-saving machinery. Then, again, the trusts have caused many thousands of people to lose their jobs. As a consequence, the big cities of the country are overcrowded with people in search of work, and the problem of what to do with them is becoming a serious one. Not only is the condition of these people unfortunate and deplorable, but it is obviously dangerous to the community to have so many unemployed crowded together in the great centers of population.

It becomes constantly more obvious that the best remedy for this condition of affairs is to divert the surplus population from the cities to the land. Agriculture may suffer from a temporary glut now and then, and in one branch or another, but the industry, as a whole, is never overdone. If it comes to the worst, and the farmer is unable to sell his crops at a satisfactory price, he can at least be always sure of a living, and need not fear that he may be thrown out into the street for inability to pay his rent. It will be remarked—and with truth—that a majority of these people who crowd our cities in search of work have no experience in farming. To meet this difficulty, it would be necessary to settle them on the land under the colony plan, where they can have the benefit of experienced guidance and example. It is true that the colony system has been brought into discredit of late, through many dismal failures, but in such cases it will almost invariably be found that there was some wild-eyed and impracticable theory connected with the enterprise. That there is nothing essentially impracticable about the colony system has been shown by numerous successful ventures of that kind in California. It may be added that there is no section of the United States better adapted to become the scene of a successful enterprise of this kind than Southern California, where a man may easily support himself and family on the products of ten acres of irrigated land.

The man who inaugurates a well-considered and practical system of colonization for the surplus population of our big cities will not only benefit thousands who join the enterprise, but will also be able to catch those Kansans red-handed and red-headed in the act of committing crime.

The Washington Star remarks that "As Mr. Alger's campaign manager, Mr. Pingree, may be said to have ingeniously foozled." It would certainly seem so, although we haven't the slightest idea what "foozled" means.

The kissing bug assaults none of the human family of commerce except those who snore. The bazaar-player who infests the sleeping-cars of this great country should paste the above wad of information on the outside of his grip-sack.

We often wonder how Alexander and Napoleon and Wellington and Caesar and the rest of the old-time fighters were ever able to manage campaigns without the assistance of a bunch of newspaper correspondents.

A whole "raft" of Kansas editors are going to do Canada next month. When they cross the line it will be entirely unnecessary to ask "What's the matter with Canada?" for its ailment will be plain to be seen.

It is to be hoped that Tod Sloan's release from the onerous duties of his profession will not lead him to associate any more freely with the Prince of Wales. Americans are jealous of Tod's reputation.

The volcano of Mokuaweoewo is again in a state of eruption. In heaven's name let us hope that it will not belch up its name and scatter the aforesaid over the adjacent landscape and waterscape.

The avidity with which the Mexican national loan is being taken is pretty good evidence that it was a wise scheme for Mexico to drop silver foolishness in her relations with the outside world.

The Democratic National Committee is warming up to its work in regular Kentucky style, and the devil is to pay for Mr. Devlin. Go it steamed to Manager Lambardi, will sing the role of Azucena, in which she made a phenomenal hit in San Francisco. Another favorite is Sig. Juan Baradarco, who sings the role of Manrico. In this character he is considered as equal to Sig. Jose Ferrer, introducing his magnificent baritone voice, rich and mellow; Sig. Vizarral as Ferando and Sig. Rataggi as Ruiz, making a sextette of singers who compose a most delightful and satisfying combination. "Faust" will be heard at the matinee, and the "Barber of Seville" Saturday evening.

AT SANTA MONICA.

She's a dashing young brunette. My heart she's quite upset: Her name's Veronika. We met the usual way. In the surf one Saturday, At Santa Monica.

'Twas in the blue Pacific, In a wave of size terrific. That we met: She was seized with sudden fright, Screamed aloud with all her might, I can hear her yet.

To allay her wild alarm, Round her waist I placed my arm, Her fears to quell. Round my neck her arms she flung, And to me like a plaster clung. While she did yell.

Then I helped her to the land, And we sat upon the sand. In the sun. She was gay, and young, and pretty, And, moreover, she was witty, And 'twas fun.

Sunday morn we wandered round, On the beach and through the town. Of Santa Monica. Cooley up at me she glanced, Till I fairly was entranced.

With me she was a joy, 'Twas a lucky day for me, When I met her in the sea. At Santa Monica.

R. L.

A Montana View of Us. [Anaconda Standard] These are Los Angeles' gala days. In addition to the National Educational Association, she is entertaining her celebrated native son, James J. Jeffries. The champion heavyweight of the world arrived home two or three days ago, and thousands assembled to welcome him. There were bands and fireworks and fetes and flowers. A huge wreath of flowers was thrown around the champion's neck, he was escorted in a carriage by a surging multitude to a hotel, where he was wined and dined and entertained and pointed on the back as by far the biggest man in the world. Mr. Jeffries had never produced. Taking into account his 208 pounds of avoidable flesh, he was great; but more than that he has achieved greatness, and lest there should be any shadow of doubt about it, Los Angeles is thrusting gobs of greatness into him. The boxing title maker ranks today as one of the world's most famous men, and Los Angeles is as proud of him as a summer girl is of a new and dashing beau.

Chicago may not have a population of 2,000,000, but if so it is not the fault of the newspapers of that city.

Gen. Humidity will have a big hold on the situation in the Philippines for some months to come.

The Secretary of War has at last reached the proud distinction of filling a long-felt want.

Fall on the Engine.

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Local Forecast Office No. 1. At 1 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.86; at 5 p.m., 29.86. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 64 deg. and 76 deg. Relative humidity, 6 a.m., 80 per cent; 5 p.m., 49 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northwesterly, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 59 deg.; minimum temperature, 64 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB THERMOMETER.

Los Angeles 64 San Francisco 62 San Diego 64 Portland 68 Weather Conditions—Fair. Warm weather continues in Southern California and in the interior valleys. It is cloudy on the California coast from Point Conception northward and on the North Pacific Slope, with moderate temperature. Showers have fallen in Arizona and in Western Texas. An inch of rain has fallen at Dodge City since last report.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles vicinity. Continued fair, warm weather tonight and Friday; western winds.

SAN FRANCISCO July 20. Weather conditions and general forecast: The following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California today:

Eureka 69 San Diego 78

Paso Robles 104 Sacramento 80

Los Angeles 90 Independence 98

Red Bluff 94 Yuma 98

San Luis Obispo 89

Stockton 88

San Francisco 88

San Fran. State. Maximum temperature, 88 deg.; minimum, 52 deg.; mean, 55 deg.

The pressure continues to fall over Nevada, Utah and Southern Idaho. A moderate storm is central over the valley of the Colorado and Southern Nevada. Light rain is reported in Northern Arizona and Southern Utah. There has been a decided fall in temperature in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys and the temperatures are now near normal and there for days past. In the vicinity of San Francisco there is a vertical thermal gradient of 1 deg. rise for every 150 feet elevation. A thunderstorm is reported at Cedar City, Utah. The following maximum wind velocities are reported: Winnemucca, 32 miles per hour, from the southwest; Pocatello, 44 miles, from the southwest.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending at 8 a.m. Friday, July 21.

Northern California: Fair Friday; cooler in the forenoon in the valleys; southerly winds inland; fresh westerly winds on the coast. Afternoon: fair in northern portion; fair in southern portion. San Francisco: Fair Friday; brisk westerly winds, with fog in the afternoon.

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight daily:

July 20—1 p.m. Midnight. Barometer 29.50 29.50

Thermometer 84 68

Humidity 59 55

Weather Clear

Maximum temperature, 24 24

Minimum temperature, 24 24

Hours 88 88

Tide Table.—For San Pedro:

High. Low. Tuesday, July 18—6:04 a.m. 0:06 a.m. Wednesday, " 19—7:01 a.m. 0:55 a.m. Thursday, " 20—8:01 a.m. 1:39 a.m. Friday, " 21—8:48 a.m. 2:17 a.m. Saturday, " 22—9:31 a.m. 2:55 a.m. Sunday, " 23—10:06 a.m. 3:32 a.m. 9:31 p.m. 8:30 p.m.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The cry comes from Ventura for men to work, not only in the canneries and about the orchards, but for all other lines of work incident to the products of the county. Building is increasing and the freight movement is something marvelous even for Ventura. The Oxnard-Ojai end of the new gap is offering freight to its full capacity, and offering work to willing hands. These things should be borne in mind by the busy man of affairs, who is importuned to help men "who cannot find work."

The Coast exchanges news with notes descriptive of wells dug and other wells digging, with the story of an occasional failure. It is true, but with general results most gratifying. The Santa Ana Trustees lead off in the intention to bore to the lowest gravel stratum in order that a possible inexhaustible flow may be reached. Dollars and grit are necessary, but when one considers the certain results of another possible dry year, he is lacking in wisdom who withdraws either. Subterranean water is the only present available solution of the dry year problem.

The Times' Avalon correspondent writes of the catches for the tank over there the following: "Another drum fish has been added, a fish that 'talks' so loudly that it can be heard outside the building." It is possible some one misinformed the correspondent. What he heard must have been the drowning effort of the chief prevaricator of the Tuna Club, summarily ducked in the tank for some specifically artistic distortion of the truth, as he frantically labored to prove his catch discounted the recent Irish sea serpent, which latter is credited with spouting coal oil and giving out smell like "Hark, from the tombs."

Anheim is in clover—or soon will be—over an artesian well flowing five feet over the top of the casing. This is another proof that the dry year is a blessing in disguise, as it has forced men to seek water to save their investments. The truly progressive man, who sees the only relief possible is in digging, puts in his dollars and pluck and thus draws dividends, and, incidentally, happiness, while the halting throng, looking to chance rains, have wasted precious years and are now compelled to do what should have been welcome labor five years ago. With such abundant proof that subterranean water exists, the only marvel is that efforts to obtain it have not been more general.

It is suggested by the Native Sons that all enlisted men from this State be decorated with medals. It is altogether wise and proper that all men who enlisted under the call for troops from California should have a medal, regardless of the service rendered by them, for they were ready for service or sacrifice as fortune demanded. In the case of the Seventh Regiment it is safe to say that the sacrifice of noble ambitions forced upon them by untoward conditions, won for them a meed of praise in the hearts of thinking men, deeper than the more volatile article indiscriminately pitchforked upon all others. The individual and collective courage which enabled them to merge their martial formation and ambitions into the body politic without a sign of resistance required a courage great as that, the memory of which hallows bloody San Juan Hill. Yes, decorate all the boys with medals.

MINES AND MINING.

MINING OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN COUNTIES TO BE EXTENDED.

Sale of Two-thirds Interest in the Tuber Mine to New York Capitalist—The G. B. Changes Hands. Mining Notes.

The indications are that mining operations in the northern portion of the State will be carried on in future on a much larger scale than they have been in the past. Some evidence of this is seen in the attempt to revive mining operations on the big lode through a proposition to utilize the power of the Truckee River in its descent from Lake Tahoe to Reno for the manufacture of electric power, to be transmitted to Virginia, Nev., and other points. Referring to this the San Francisco Chronicle says:

"There is a fall of somewhere about 2000 feet, which could, if desired, be utilized, and it is claimed that the enormous electrical energy which is convertible out of the vast amount of water power can be transmitted at trifling cost where it is needed on the lode, thus furnishing the mines with the cheapest power possible. Perhaps between these various efforts the Comstock may again become the scene of mining activity and resume its old-time place as a producer of metallic wealth."

THE TUBER MINE, BALLARAT. In its special correspondence from Pleasant Cañon, Inyo county, Cal., the Los Angeles Times quotes the following announcement of the two-thirds interest of Robert Montgomery and J. W. Smalley in the Tuber mine, in Tuber Cañon, to A. W. Flint of New York. Thomas B. Phiby of Oakland, Cal., is the owner of the remaining one-third interest. The Mining Review states that eighty tons of mineral ore were shipped from the mine and arrived at Johannesburg and was waiting teams to haul it to the mill site. The ledge on this property is said to be one of the largest in the Ballarat district, and probably the highest grade.

G. B. MINE CHANGES HANDS. ADVISED from Randsburg report the sale of the G. B. mine, situated in the Rand district, to S. Johnson of Cripple Creek, Colo. A first payment has been made, another is to be made in six months, and the balance at the expiration of one year. The mine was sold through D. A. Clements of Colorado, and who is now in charge of the property in the interest of Mr. Johnson.

MINNIE-ELLEN CLOSED DOWN.

The Porterville Enterprise reports the temporary closing down of the Minnie-Ellen mine in Tulare county pending arrangements for an extension of time on the bond. The time is up on the 22d of this month, at which date the whole of the purchase money is due, or in default of payment the mines revert to the owners. F. Cook, one of the owners, offered an extension of time if Mac Donald, who gave the bond, would augment the price. This, it is understood, Mac Donald has refused to do.

SALE OF THE SCHROEDER.

The Schroeder quartz mine, in Siskiyou county, has, says the San Francisco Post, just been sold to the Canadian Mining Company. The price is reported to be \$1,000,000. This is one of the largest sales of quartz properties ever made in Siskiyou county. The Schroeder mine has an excellent reputation as a paying property, and the purchasers will realize handsome profits from their investment.

Mr. Schroeder having tapped the ledge to a depth of about 1200 feet. Just over 1000 feet from the Schroeder mine is the Humbug mining district, where some excellent prospects have been discovered.

THE STANDARD IN ALASKA.

The statement is made that the Standard Oil Company, having now acquired the Russian title and a mineral land grant from the United States government to the coal lands at Cook Inlet, Alaska, is preparing to open a coal mining and smelting plant for the company at Portland, has outfitted a corps of engineers which has sailed for the north. They will complete surveys partially made and make other surveys for wharves, railroads from the mines to the shore, etc. The Cook Inlet coal mines were worked by the Russians years ago, and later by a San Francisco, Cal., company.

LEAD DISCOVERY IN ARIZONA.

The discovery of what may prove to be valuable lead mines is reported to have been made in the Castle Dome Mountains, twenty-two miles north of Glendale, on property belonging to M. Modesti and Frank Avila. A specimen of this lead ore, weighing 335 pounds, was sent to Yuma. The Yuma Sun, in account of the discovery, says:

"This property has been worked in a small way for the past four years and is now developing into one of the greatest lead mines in the Territory. Two shafts have been sunk, one 110 feet and the other fifty feet, with a tunnel connecting the two from the surface of the ground shaft. The ledge is two feet wide and is gradually increasing in width, depth. The ore is solid, and runs over 50 per cent lead with a small amount of silver. Returns from the two carloads of ore recently shipped to the smelter at Pueblo show a profit of \$2623.94 after the charges for treatment and for taxes were paid. Owing to the strike among the smelter employees in Colorado the ore will be shipped to El Paso hereafter, or until the Pueblo smelters resume operations. Two carloads are now being sacked and will be shipped in a day or two. When the 200-foot level is reached a steam hoist will be put in and the mine worked on a much more extensive scale."

JOPLIN'S LEAD AND ZINC.

The official figures for the Joplin district show an output of lead and zinc value in 1898 of \$7,000,000. For the first twelve weeks of 1898 the output amounted to \$2,774,592, and for the first eighteen weeks to May 6 it amounted to \$3,880,284. This proportion, if maintained, would bring the value of the 1898 output to \$12,000,000.

THE MODOC, IN NEW MEXICO.

The Silver City, (N. M.) Enterprise says the first payment on the purchase of the Modoc group of mines in Huerfano county, N. M., has been made. The company, under the general management of A. W. Tennant, with W. Gifford in charge as superintendent, will immediately increase the force of miners on the mines. Ore being extracted and shipped to the Silver City Reduction Works will be commenced next week. Samples of the ore as assayed for shipment gave returns of \$1 gold and \$2 silver per ton, with 14 per cent copper and a large quantity of zinc. The company expects to ship four or five tons per week, which amount will be largely increased as ground is opened to employ a larger force of miners.

MINING NOTES.

The Wedge mine, Randburg, is having another 50-ton run of ore at the Rod dog mill, Johannesburg.

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the South Bisbee Copper Company, held in Los Angeles last

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

C RASH HATS
Buy a Good One.

We sell such excellent linen hats, both in material and make-up for so little money that no one need wear the poor kind.

Men's and Boys' Linen Crash Hats, worth 35c

Men's and Boys' Linen Crash Hats, worth 50c

Men's Crushed Crown Brimmed Hats, worth 35c

Men's Silk Mohair and Pongee, worth 75c

Men's Silk Stripe, round or flat crown, worth 75c

They are the coolest and best ventilated hat ever introduced. Try one and keep the head cool these hot days.

IN BOTH OF THESE

2 Big Stores 124-221 S. Spring St.

F. B. SILVERWOOD.

NEW BOOKS.

Sea Drift. (Poems) by Grace Miller Chan-

The Amateur Cracksman. By E. W. Hornung. \$1.25

Twerton Tales. By Alice Brown. \$1.50

Sweethearts and Wives. By Anna A. Rogers. .75c

Parker's, 246 South Broadway. (Near Public Library.) Largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 S. Broadway, opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

There is a good deal more in our daily specials than mere price, the goods never vary from our high standard of excellence, at regular prices they offer every advantage gained by the experience and careful buying of so large a store as this, when a special price is made as on these

mid-summer hosiery items

it means that very considerable savings are possible.

over one hundred dozen ladies' fast black lace lisles; plain and fancy drop stitch paris lisles; a large lot of fancy hosiery of every description that sold in a regular way from 50c to 1.00 per pair, the three lots, the lot comprises both lisle thread and cotton, 25c per pair..... 3 for 1.00
35c per pair..... 3 pair for 25c
children's ribbed cotton hose in ox-blood, tan and fast black, sizes 6 to 8½, retailed at 25c and 35c a pair, sale price..... 10c

MAIL ORDERS FILLED. BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE, AUGUST DELINEATOR

H. JEVNE

It Saves Work

Our Delicacy Department will save you a great deal of worry and work, as well as time and money—if you will take advantage of it.

It is such a convenience for all housekeepers during the warm weather that many of them have almost given up cooking altogether. Everything sold at our counters is perfectly clean and fresh, just the tempting things one wants to eat now.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

If once you realize the Comfort, Convenience and Economy of the Twin Burner, Blue Flame Stoves

You will never be content without one. They burn either oil or gasoline with equally excellent results and perfect safety.

James W. Hellman,

157 to 161 NORTH SPRING ST.

RELIABLE GOODS. POPULAR PRICES. SPRING AND THIRD STS. TEL. MAIN 259

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE TODAY.

This morning marks the beginning of our REMNANT SALE.

Thoughtful ones will be on hand before the crowd in order to secure the greatest values.

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS and

WASH GOODS

Everything on the remnant counter ticketed in plain figures at HALF PRICE.

Friday Morning. Spring and Third Streets.

LOVERS OF ART will be interested in our late direct importation of

CAMEO RELIEF BISQUE,

The very newest ware, which we now exhibit in our South Window. No display of recent years has attracted so much attention. There are Candelabra, Vases, Bon-Bons, Plaques and numerous other pieces of unique decorations, well worth a long journey to see.

H. F. Vollmer & Co.

IMPORTERS.

116 South Spring Street.

OUR MOTTO: "Full Weight, Highest Quality, Lowest Prices."

25c | 11 lbs. Rolled Wheat. 25c

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]
COUNCIL CRITICISED.

INCONSISTENCY CHARGED WITH REGARD TO FRANCHISES.

Actions of a Former Council Compared With the Attitude of This One—Higher Tax Rate to Be Levied.

N. H. McLean Explains Why He Waxed His Alhambra Love With Fist and Gun, and Denies the Macy Girl's Allegation.

The Late Hon. W. H. Clark's Estate, Defense in the Bird Case Concluded—State School Money to Los Angeles.

The refusal of the City Council to grant the several franchises recently applied for has caused that body to be criticised and charged with inconsistency in that before the present law went into effect the Council rushed through five valuable franchises, the purpose being to escape the provisions of the law. The reason this Council is criticised for the action of the last Council is that four members of the present body, Messrs. Silver, Toll, Blanchard and Baker, were members of the former Council, and all of them voted for the granting of the franchises referred to. The subject will be considered today by the Board of Public Works, and it is expected that a report will be prepared recommending to the Council the denial of the several applications for franchises.

A wholesale reduction will have to be made in the department estimates of expenses for the present fiscal year, because the city's revenue from all sources will be more than \$100,000 less than the several departments have asked for. Just where the reductions will be made and which department will suffer most cannot be determined until the annual apportionment of funds is made.

The rate of taxation for the current year will have to be increased in order to meet the payments on the interest and sinking funds created by the proposed issuance of city bonds. If all of the bonds soon to be voted upon carry the total bonded indebtedness of the city will be increased from \$1,612,700 to \$4,122,700, and this will of course greatly increase the interest charges to be paid by the city.

The proposed biennial apportionment of outstanding bonds is \$14,464, on a basis of 120,000 population. The issuance of the proposed bonds will increase this per capita apportionment to \$34.35. Following is the per capita indebtedness of a number of western cities: Salt Lake, \$33.32; Columbus, \$51.32; St. Louis, \$47.32; Toledo, \$42.92; Pittsburgh, \$42.02; Louisville, \$38.42; Cincinnati, \$36.61; Dayton, \$31.51; Chicago, \$11.98; Detroit, \$10.76.

"It is evident that the proposed increase in the rates will frighten the taxpayers," said one of the members of the Council yesterday. "It shows that a large portion of this proposed increase is on account of the waterworks bonds. It should not be forgotten that once the city secures possession of the waterworks the receipts from the bonds will be great enough to pay all the interest and sinking fund on that bond issue, and leave a handsome margin besides. The voting for the water bonds is, therefore, simply an excellent business proposition for the city."

ESTIMATES MUST BE REDUCED.

DEPARTMENTS Want More than the City Will Receive.

The work of making this year's financial budget and of apportioning to the several departments what is necessary for their maintenance from the funds of the city will be more difficult than ever before. In spite of the care exercised by some of the departments to make their estimates as low, as they supposed them to be consistent with their needs, it will be necessary to make wholesale reductions, and few, if any, of the departments will receive all that they have asked.

The aggregate asked for this year is the surprising figure of \$1,612,700. This amount is greater than the income of the city from all sources will be for general purposes, and is almost as much as the city will expend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

The necessity for reduction will be seen by a statement of what the revenue of the city will be. Such a statement has been completed by the City Auditor. This year the assessed valuation of all property is: Old city, \$1,612,700; railroads, (estimated), \$165,181; total, \$17,877,810. The total assessed valuation of the city, all property included, is \$65,324,055. The rate of taxation on this for general purposes is limited by charter to \$1 for each \$100 valuation. The receipts will therefore be, if the entire tax is collected, \$653,349.55.

The city from sources other than taxation will amount to \$265,000. The total revenue of the city will therefore be about \$918,349.55. This is \$118,922.96 lower than the total of the requests made by the city departments. Upon this basis the city's share of the money is almost as much as the city will spend for interest, interest and bond payments included.

<p

IDEAL INDIANS.

WILL THEY EVER ATTAIN THAT CONDITION?

Maj. R. H. Pratt of Carlisle School and Others Ponder Over and Discuss the Future of the Red Men.

The Indian in the Army Declared to Be All Right if Taken in as an Individual and not as a Tribe.

Parochial, Reservation, Public and Boarding Schools Receive Consideration—Meeting of the Different Sections.

Intense interest on the part of the audience and the good nature of the speakers were notable features of the morning general session of the Indian Service Institute at Normal Hall yesterday. Prof. Howard of Puyallup, Wash., presided, and prayer by Rev. Locke opened the meeting. Mrs. Albert Russell sang and received an encore. Indian Commissioner Tonner of Washington, D. C., spoke of his interest in the meetings of the institute, and Prof. Kunor of Los Angeles delivered a somewhat technical but interesting address on Sioux.

At the close of the brief exercises of the general session the superintendents section was immediately called to order in the same hall by Chairman Allen of Albuquerque. Maj. R. H. Pratt of the Carlisle Indian School was called upon to continue his talk of Wednesday afternoon, which was interrupted by the adjournment of the session.

MAJ. PRATT SPEAKS.

Apologetic for his apparent monopoly of the floor the major began by inviting criticism of any remarks made by him. "Hit me," said he; "tomahawk me if you will, I can stand it." Referring to his opposition to prevailing methods in the instruction of Indians he said, "I do not believe that the Indian must be sent into the world in his present educational or other condition, but rather he should benefit from it. Those who are now struggling with these problems are using means that prevent quick success. Progress will come when all the work done by Carlisle and other Indian schools is wiped out and when every Indian boy and girl is given chance to stand with every other American boy and girl."

"The business of the United States of America," he continued, "is to make decent homes for everybody, without distinction of race, color or previous condition." He referred briefly to the parochial school, claiming its purpose was to build up the Indian child. The freedom of the Indian from his environment was longed for by every pupil at Carlisle, and other schools, they want a chance to get out into the world and mingle with, and be of, the people. "The War Department has declared that Indian a failure as a soldier," said the major. "The Indian never was in the army as a soldier. Companies have been tribalized. The Sioux, Apaches and Crowe have been kept by themselves and have had no chance. The Indian should be taken into the army just as any other man is taken in, without regard to his nationality. The Indian is not a failure anywhere as a man." The speaker mentioned the cases of five Indian boys whom he had placed in the army. Two are now serving in the Philippines, two in Porto Rico and one in Cuba.

"The Indian has no home," he continued. "He should be taught to live in the dirt and be given an equal show with other men. The reservation system is wrong; it does not develop manhood. The best kind of schooling for an Indian is to go into any town or city, secure any kind of honest work and become assimilated by the white civilization.

"Every Indian blamed one of us in this work," concluded Maj. Pratt emphatically, "was away below the top." The speaker was enthusiastically applauded throughout his talk, and seemed to have the audience with him on every point made.

Rev. Hahn of Banning, Cal., spoke in a conciliatory manner in reference to the parochial schools and the work of the Catholic Church among the Indians, saying it is their desire to help the Indian to make a home for himself, and to become a good American citizen.

OTHER SPEAKERS' VIEWS.

Dr. Lippincott of Philadelphia thinks that the question, "What shall we do with the Indian graduate?" can be applied with equal force to the graduate of any other college or university. If the graduate with proper mental equipment is given absolute freedom to go where he pleases, the question is solved. "The best interests of the country," he asserted, "are wrapped up in the homogeneity of the people. There is no other country in the world where the people are so homogeneous as in the United States. The press and the church, are great factors in the attainment of this end; the denominational and parochial schools are no aid. There should be no Indian tribes nor tribal schools. It is the man who is sought not the tribe. The Indian must go and be lost in the great stream of American life. The question is, 'How shall we so manage the education of the young Indian as to assimilate him into our life?' The Indians are a feeble people; their language is worth nothing, and should not be perpetuated. The Indian question will be solved when the Indian schools are done away with, and the Indian children mingle with the whites."

INSTITUTE NOTES.

O. Wright of Madison, Wis., supervisor of Indian schools for Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and other western States and Territories, tendered an informal lunch to fifty of the visiting Indian instructors at the Broadway Café last evening. Speeches were made by Maj. Pratt of Carlisle, Pa.; Dr. Gates of Amherst, Mass.; Supervisor Holland of Washington, D. C., and by Prof. Walker of Fort Mojave.

The physicians' section was held simultaneously with the superintendents and teachers' sections, the papers and discussions being in line with those of Wednesday.

PROF. BROWN OF LAWRENCE, KAN., continued the discussion, saying, briefly, that the Indian children drawing the greatest number from the government are the worst pupils. He mentioned the Osages as an example in proof of his assertion.

"The Indian," he said, "is spoiled by our indulgence. We do too much for him. He should be made to stand or fall upon leaving school."

Supervisor Pigg of the Omaha Boarding School, Nebraska, added concisely that the allotment of Indian lands by the government makes it hard to send the Indian away; he rents out his land and lives on the income. He becomes more lazy, and really is nothing but a pauper aided by the government.

Supervisor Wright of Wisconsin terminated the long-drawn-out morning session, saying that the abolition of the reservation does not dispose of the vexed question. He cited the Indians of Wisconsin and the Sioux Indians in Minnesota as examples of Indians living among the whites and shitting for themselves. The speaker remarked that these Indians are tramps and gypsies, making their living by selling baskets and catching game. The statement was denied by Maj. Pratt, who said that any one making a living in that manner was not a tramp. In conclusion Mr. Wright said that the easiest and best system is to place Indian children in white families, where they can learn American life while going to school.

The superintendents' section then

took an adjournment to meet again at 2 p.m. in general session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon general session opened at 2 p.m. with prayer and music, and then split, the teachers' section and the physicians' section withdrawing to other rooms, and leaving the superintendents' section in possession of Normal Hall.

Chairman Allen called this section to order and announced a general discussion which was led by Superintendent Smith, who spoke on the role of the civil life of Indians in his State, saying they made good average citizens. The Indian children made fair progress in the public schools, and he thought that the Indian compared favorably with his white brother under similar conditions.

ASKS A QUESTION.

Prof. MacArthur of Arizona proposed the following question: "Excluding all mixed blood, all Indians in government employ on reservations, and all their colleges and academies, how many and how many are there today who have been engaged for five years or more in making their own living as a result of the education given them by the government schools?" This was a poser for all except President Gates of Amherst College, who said he considered it a difficult question because of the comparatively recent establishment of the schools.

Superintendent Pigg of Oklahoma then took the floor and told of the progress of the Wichitas after education and the lack of progressive ideas among them. The discussion after touching upon a number of different subjects, the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Question." He immediately sat down, but as no one seemed to know what the question was, the floor was taken by Superintendent Ratliff of the Omaha Boarding School, who told what some of the Omahas are doing.

"Whether the Indian should be sent out into the world on his merits," said the speaker, "is an open question. If he is able to stand on his merits, all right; but he should be treated accordingly." A change of methods in Indian education is hardly advisable at present. The Indian must not be hurried into citizenship."

PRESIDENT GATES.

President Gates of Amherst College, Mass., followed, saying, in part: "The eastern man knows the Indian better than does the westerner, who is not engaged in Indian work. One must far enough away to get the proper perspective. From our point of observation we see distinct progress in Indian education made. As the family is conceded to be the basic unit of society, and as a sound and true home life is the basis of national character, the tribe and the tribal relation must go if civilization is to come."

The reservation system is wrong; the proper method is to give the Indian his proper orientation, let the consequences be what they may. Reservation boarding and day schools and the eastern boarding schools are steps in the right direction—the eastern school probably being the more important, as the Indian throws more money into his board than anything else. If we attempt to disregard the power of Christianity, we shall fall short of our purpose. The door to the true ideal has been opened by the missionaries."

In closing his remarks, President Gates offered a resolution, the joint product of himself and Maj. Pratt. It read:

"Resolved, that the true object of the Indian schools and of Indian management is to accomplish the release of the individual Indian from the slavery of tribal life, and to establish him in the self-supporting freedom of citizenship. It is a honor to the life of the nation, and that what is in our present system hinders the attainment of this object should be changed."

The resolution was tabled until today.

OTHER PAPERS.

"The Correlation of the Industrial and Literary Departments of Indian Schools," read by Superintendent Campbell of Fort Shaw, Mont., discussed the situation of work in the different departments at Fort Shaw and told briefly of the connection between the work in the different departments and that in the shop. This paper led to short discussions by Prof. Ashbury of Yakima, Wash., and by Superintendent Brown of Michigan.

Superintendent Avery of Crow Creek Agency, who was to have discussed "How May a Seminole in the Indian be Best Aided," was not present and his place on the programme was taken by Supervisor Wright of Wisconsin, who presented a "Scheme for Fire Drill."

The concluding paper of the afternoon was read by Rev. Hahn of Banning, Cal., who gave his "Ideas with reference to the Education of the Indian." He said, in part: "An Indian is an Indian. He must be treated with forbearance, patience, and conscientiousness. . . . He cannot be given any more brains than God has given him." The speaker told of his experiences among the Mission Indians in California and ended by saying that government support of the Indian is wrong.

TEACHERS' SECTION.

The teachers' section came to order at 11 o'clock a.m. and was presided over by Prof. Hart of Amherst. The music department was led by Miss Estelle Carpenter, supervisor of music, San Francisco, who reviewed the principles of correct breathing, the proper use of the vocal organs with illustrations of children's songs.

Miss Ransom of the New York City School of Art, in charge of the drawing department; Miss Georgia Minus of Colorado Springs, Colo., explained the strong points of a system of penmanship, and Miss Lampson of Pojoaque, N. M., led the kindergarten section.

The same departments with the same leaders were represented at the teachers' section, and in addition a reading section was conducted by Prof. Farnham of the Perris Indian School, and by Prof. Walker of Fort Mojave.

The physicians' section was held simultaneously with the superintendents and teachers' sections, the papers and discussions being in line with those of Wednesday.

INSTITUTE NOTES.

A. Wright of Madison, Wis., supervisor of Indian schools for Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and other western States and Territories, tendered an informal lunch to fifty of the visiting Indian instructors at the Broadway Café last evening. Speeches were made by Maj. Pratt of Carlisle, Pa.; Dr. Gates of Amherst, Mass.; Supervisor Holland of Washington, D. C., and by Prof. Walker of Fort Mojave.

Supervisor Pigg of the Omaha Boarding School, Nebraska, added concisely that the allotment of Indian lands by the government makes it hard to send the Indian away; he rents out his land and lives on the income. He becomes more lazy, and really is nothing but a pauper aided by the government.

Supervisor Wright of Wisconsin terminated the long-drawn-out morning session, saying that the abolition of the reservation does not dispose of the vexed question. He cited the Indians of Wisconsin and the Sioux Indians in Minnesota as examples of Indians living among the whites and shitting for themselves. The speaker remarked that these Indians are tramps and gypsies, making their living by selling baskets and catching game. The statement was denied by Maj. Pratt, who said that any one making a living in that manner was not a tramp. In conclusion Mr. Wright said that the easiest and best system is to place Indian children in white families, where they can learn American life while going to school.

The superintendents' section then



MEN CURED FREE.

A most successful remedy has been found for nervous weakness, such as nervous debility, loss of vitality and all other results of excesses. It consists of a simple, natural remedy, easily taken to restore full natural strength and vigor. The Doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will sell the receipt, giving the ingredients to be used, so that all men at trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to copy it and use it. Address him at 162 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

ASKS A QUESTION.

Prof. MacArthur of Arizona proposed the following question: "Excluding all mixed blood, all Indians in government employ on reservations, and all their colleges and academies, how many and how many are there today who have been engaged for five years or more in making their own living as a result of the education given them by the government schools?" This was a poser for all except President Gates of Amherst College, who said he considered it a difficult question because of the comparatively recent establishment of the schools.

Superintendent Pigg of Oklahoma then took the floor and told of the progress of the Wichitas after education and the lack of progressive ideas among them. The discussion after touching upon a number of different subjects, the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Question." He immediately sat down, but as no one seemed to know what the question was, the floor was taken by Superintendent Ratliff of the Omaha Boarding School, who told what some of the Omahas are doing.

PRESIDENT GATES.

President Gates of Amherst College, Mass., followed, saying, in part: "The eastern man knows the Indian better than does the westerner, who is not engaged in Indian work. One must far enough away to get the proper perspective. From our point of observation we see distinct progress in Indian education made. As the family is conceded to be the basic unit of society, and as a sound and true home life is the basis of national character, the tribe and the tribal relation must go if civilization is to come."

The reservation system is wrong; the proper method is to give the Indian his proper orientation, let the consequences be what they may. Reservation boarding and day schools and the eastern boarding schools are steps in the right direction—the eastern school probably being the more important, as the Indian throws more money into his board than anything else. If we attempt to disregard the power of Christianity, we shall fall short of our purpose. The door to the true ideal has been opened by the missionaries."

PRESIDENT GATES.

President Gates of Amherst College, Mass., followed, saying, in part: "The eastern man knows the Indian better than does the westerner, who is not engaged in Indian work. One must far enough away to get the proper perspective. From our point of observation we see distinct progress in Indian education made. As the family is conceded to be the basic unit of society, and as a sound and true home life is the basis of national character, the tribe and the tribal relation must go if civilization is to come."

The reservation system is wrong; the proper method is to give the Indian his proper orientation, let the consequences be what they may. Reservation boarding and day schools and the eastern boarding schools are steps in the right direction—the eastern school probably being the more important, as the Indian throws more money into his board than anything else. If we attempt to disregard the power of Christianity, we shall fall short of our purpose. The door to the true ideal has been opened by the missionaries."

PRESIDENT GATES.

President Gates of Amherst College, Mass., followed, saying, in part: "The eastern man knows the Indian better than does the westerner, who is not engaged in Indian work. One must far enough away to get the proper perspective. From our point of observation we see distinct progress in Indian education made. As the family is conceded to be the basic unit of society, and as a sound and true home life is the basis of national character, the tribe and the tribal relation must go if civilization is to come."

The reservation system is wrong; the proper method is to give the Indian his proper orientation, let the consequences be what they may. Reservation boarding and day schools and the eastern boarding schools are steps in the right direction—the eastern school probably being the more important, as the Indian throws more money into his board than anything else. If we attempt to disregard the power of Christianity, we shall fall short of our purpose. The door to the true ideal has been opened by the missionaries."

PRESIDENT GATES.

President Gates of Amherst College, Mass., followed, saying, in part: "The eastern man knows the Indian better than does the westerner, who is not engaged in Indian work. One must far enough away to get the proper perspective. From our point of observation we see distinct progress in Indian education made. As the family is conceded to be the basic unit of society, and as a sound and true home life is the basis of national character, the tribe and the tribal relation must go if civilization is to come."

The reservation system is wrong; the proper method is to give the Indian his proper orientation, let the consequences be what they may. Reservation boarding and day schools and the eastern boarding schools are steps in the right direction—the eastern school probably being the more important, as the Indian throws more money into his board than anything else. If we attempt to disregard the power of Christianity, we shall fall short of our purpose. The door to the true ideal has been opened by the missionaries."

PRESIDENT GATES.

President Gates of Amherst College, Mass., followed, saying, in part: "The eastern man knows the Indian better than does the westerner, who is not engaged in Indian work. One must far enough away to get the proper perspective. From our point of observation we see distinct progress in Indian education made. As the family is conceded to be the basic unit of society, and as a sound and true home life is the basis of national character, the tribe and the tribal relation must go if civilization is to come."

The reservation system is wrong; the proper method is to give the Indian his proper orientation, let the consequences be what they may. Reservation boarding and day schools and the eastern boarding schools are steps in the right direction—the eastern school probably being the more important, as the Indian throws more money into his board than anything else. If we attempt to disregard the power of Christianity, we shall fall short of our purpose. The door to the true ideal has been opened by the missionaries."

PRESIDENT GATES.

President Gates of Amherst College, Mass., followed, saying, in part: "The eastern man knows the Indian better than does the westerner, who is not engaged in Indian work. One must far enough away to get the proper perspective. From our point of observation we see distinct progress in Indian education made. As the family is conceded to be the basic unit of society, and as a sound and true home life is the basis of national character, the tribe and the tribal relation must go if civilization is to come."

The reservation system is wrong; the proper method is to give the Indian his proper orientation, let the consequences be what they may. Reservation boarding and day schools and the eastern boarding schools are steps in the right direction—the eastern school probably being the more important, as the Indian throws more money into his board than anything else. If we attempt to disregard the power of Christianity, we shall fall short of our purpose. The door to the true ideal has been opened by the missionaries."

PRESIDENT GATES.

President Gates of Amherst College, Mass., followed, saying, in part: "The eastern man knows the Indian better than does the westerner, who is not engaged in Indian work. One must far enough away to get the proper perspective. From our point of observation we see distinct progress in Indian education made. As the family is conceded to be the basic unit of society, and as a sound and true home life is the basis of national character, the tribe and the tribal relation must go if civilization is to come."

The reservation system is wrong; the proper method is to give the Indian his proper orientation, let the consequences be what they may. Reservation boarding and day schools and the eastern boarding schools are steps in the right direction—the eastern school probably being the more important, as the Indian throws more money into his board than anything else. If we attempt to disregard the power of Christianity, we shall fall short of our purpose. The door to the true ideal has been opened by the missionaries."

PRESIDENT GATES.

President Gates of Amherst College, Mass., followed, saying, in part: "The eastern man knows the Indian better than does the westerner, who is not engaged in Indian work. One must far enough away to get the proper perspective. From our point of observation we see distinct progress in Indian education made. As the family is conceded to be the basic unit of society, and as a sound and true home life is the basis of national character, the tribe and the tribal relation must go if civilization is to come."

The reservation system is wrong; the proper method is to give the Indian his proper orientation, let the consequences be what they may. Reservation boarding and day schools and the eastern boarding schools are steps in the right direction—the eastern school probably being the more important, as the Indian throws more money into his board than anything else. If we attempt to disregard the power of Christianity, we shall fall short of our purpose. The door to the true ideal has been opened by the missionaries."

PRESIDENT GATES.

President Gates of Amherst College, Mass., followed, saying, in part: "The eastern man knows the Indian better than does the westerner, who is not engaged in Indian work. One must far enough away to get the proper perspective. From our point of observation we see distinct progress in Indian education made. As the

ARBOR ET AQUA.

PROBLEMS OF THE FOREST AND OF IRRIGATION.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the American Forestry Association Brought to a Close Yesterday.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Who Was Expected to Preside, Has Not Been Heard From.

A System of Leasing the Grazing Lands of the Great West Discussed by Elwood Mead, Other Speakers.

The second and final day's session of the American Forestry Association Convention was held yesterday in the hall adjoining the rooms of the Friday Morning Club at No. 330 South Broadway. The attendance was rather light, only about fifty of the one thousand members of the association being present.

A great disappointment to those interested in the work of the convention was the absence of Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, who had been scheduled to appear at the session and preside. Up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard from the Secretary, although it was known that he had started from Washington with the avowed purpose of attending the convention.

This was the seventeenth annual meeting of the association, it having been organized in 1882. In 1885 it was incorporated under its present name, and in 1897 the association was granted a charter from Congress. During its lifetime the association has introduced more than a thousand bills into the national legislature and the chief object for which it exists is to secure legislation looking to some uniform method of forest preservation.

While the present convention has not been large in point of numbers, the delegates feel that its sessions have been very useful and all express pleasure at the treatment accorded them by the association. The association will hold its next meeting in connection with the National Irrigation Congress at Missoula, Mont., on the 25th of next September.

MORNING SESSION.

In the absence of Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture and president of the American Forestry Association, Abbot Kinney, vice-president of the association for California and president of the Forest and Water Society of Southern California, called the morning session to order.

Letters of regret were read from Congressman R. J. Waters, Mayor James D. Phelan of San Francisco, C. A. Schenck, head forester at Birmingham, the North Carolina estate of W. K. Vanderbilt, William M. Byers, president of the Colorado Forestry Association, Congressman G. N. Perkins, H. M. Lelong, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture; Elwood Cooper of Santa Barbara, and Sir H. G. Evelyn-Lamberton, Point Plant, Quebec, first vice-president of the National Forestry Association, who called attention to the fact that in Canada the forests belong to the government, and are never sold or disposed of, while the reverse has until recently been the case in the United States, the writer noting a comparison not favorable to this country.

The first paper read was by A. Campbell Johnston and was entitled, "A Forest Experiment Station." He said in part:

"Los Angeles cannot afford to have such barren spots near the city as the Elysian Park and those which make up the greater part of the Griffith Park tract. It behooves those interested in the beauty of the city to arrange in some way to cover these barren hillsides with verdure. We should seek out trees from the wild and semi-arid regions, and as a field for this research Australia seems the most promising."

"On March 3, 1885, the California State Board of Forestry was organized, and to them we owe almost all that we know about local forest conditions. For economic or other reasons, the board was abolished, and since then but little has been done at the experiment station at Santa Monica. The place chosen was not a good one, it is too much out of the way. The station should be placed in Elysian Park, where the people of the city can have access to it, and in addition a botanical garden, the value of which exist elsewhere, should be placed in the park by the municipal authorities."

Harry Hawgood, C.E., read a lengthy paper on "Engineering Problems in Forestry and Water Storage." In his estimation the great function of the forest was to collect the water already fallen, and not to accumulate the precipitation that could be accomplished over a considerable lapse of time.

All the permanent water supply, said the speaker, is drawn from the bosom of the earth. The temporary flow passes off, while the permanent flow comes from storage. The capacity of the earth to receive and store water depends upon the condition of the surface of the ground. There are two distinct divisions of the precipitation: that which passes off in drainage, and that which is consumed by evaporation. The life of tree plants is dependent upon the capillary capacity of the soil. Under a grass-covered surface there is 50 per cent less percolation than in a naked soil.

The destruction of the forest, the speaker thought little short of a national calamity. Forests reduce the temperature and lessen the evaporation. Forest stations in Germany show a saving of 18 per cent in the evaporation. The amount of moisture transpired by the foliage of a forest of mixed growth amounts to nearly six and one-half inches per year.

J. M. Woodbridge, chairman of the chemical department of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, spoke briefly on "Water Conservation and Soils." He gave it as his opinion, based upon experiment, that there was from 17 to 26 per cent of water in the average soils. Soils that already had water in them seemed to have greater power to absorb more. Reasoning on this basis, the speaker reached the conclusion that the mountains needed to be kept moist in order to make good reservoirs of water.

MEANS OF REVENUE.

The next paper was by Elwood Mead, State Engineer of Wyoming, who spoke on the subject of "Leasing the Public Grazing Lands." Mr. Mead said, in explanation for not speaking on the assigned subject of "The Future Policy for Irrigation in the West," that the subject required a thorough knowledge of the special conditions that prevail in this section and that he did not feel that he could speak with authority to a California audience regarding the complexities of irrigation in the West until he had given the subject more mature thought.

"The subject that I have chosen to speak upon," said he, "is one that is

of interest to all who live in the West and are interested in the future and the prosperity of the great western plains. As a whole, the public probably present some features that you are not all familiar with, yet I believe that the injection of some new phases of the forestry question into the proceedings will add zest to the convention." Mr. Mead's address was in part as follows:

"The reclamation of the West requires something more than money to sink wells and dig ditches; the management of the arid public land requires something more than a homestead law. After the canal has been dug, we need people to use the water, and we need such control of the river that it may be used for irrigation. A mountain store-house that in turn fills the river, as will secure to those who plant trees and build homes, a water supply not only for a year, but for all time.

"The problems of irrigation reach from the mountain summits where streams rise, to the arid plains where none exist. They include the forest and pasture lands, as well as the territory that can be reclaimed by irrigation.

"It is my purpose to give some reasons why the public grazing lands should be leased and the rental fees applied to extending the irrigated area and protecting and bettering our sources of water supply. In doing this I shall describe some conditions not met with in Southern California, but which do exist in the greater part of the arid region.

"The one that can be irrigated comprise only a small fraction of the public domain. Of the half-billion acres remaining, not one in ten can be reclaimed. The unreclaimed acres adjoin or surround the irrigable lands. They are not now subject to any sort of ownership or control, but are open common to all laws and regulations to limit the use of them or to protect them from spoliation by continuous overstocking. Those ranging stock there pay nothing for the privilege, either in rent or taxes, and, having no security of tenure, which makes no improvement, are situated therefore that is manifestly unjust to the taxpayers who have to bear the burden of maintaining law and order over these lands. Nor is the lot of the users under present conditions altogether a happy one. As a result of overstocking, the cattle have been forced to feed on the composition of many cattle and little land.

"So long as there is no security of tenure no one will make improvements, and the result is that these lands look just as they did when the Indian left them, and in the open range, as an attraction, it will be continued, there will be largely desert instead of land possessed of great fertility. The Pacific Coast, on account of its variety of climate, is the home of a large number of conifers, that are extremely rare in other parts of the country. The forest covers, ditches, protection, and particular care on account of the rare types, of interest to science, which they contain, aside from all questions of commercial utility.

"The needless of the conifer play an important part in keeping the forest in a condition where it can be best possible guard that the soil of the mountains could possess."

"After describing the different species of the Sequoia and the difficulties attendant upon reaching its habitats in the mountains, the speaker concluded: "We have here, which is once the home of the palm and the pine, the rich soil and warm plains, surrounded by mountains topped with conifers and bordered by a sea, that should cause ample precipitation, is it not the region of all others in the United States that should demand an early and right application of the principles of irrigation?"

"The conflict between owners of cattle and sheep can only end in the survival of the fittest, and this the sheerman has the advantage. When his flock goes, the range steer disappears. In many sections he is only a memory, like the buffalo. Some of the leading stock-raising States have less than half the cattle that they had ten years ago, despite the increase in irrigated land.

"In an arid region where there are intermittent streams, storage reservoirs are essential, and proper sites for them correspondingly scarce. The natural storage reservoirs created by the torrential streams is considerably less than the amount of water available to fill up the natural storage reservoirs. Where the forest soil is bound with a network of roots, the rain passes off slowly and the maximum of water with the minimum of detritus is obtained. Under such conditions storage reservoirs are mainly dependent on irrigation, and the summer use. Persistent efforts should be directed toward the bridling of torrents and the conversion of every mountain cañon into a natural storage reservoir."

Chairman Kinney introduced F. H. Olmsted, City Engineer, who, with a large map of the country surrounding Los Angeles, gave the history of the Los Angeles River, spoke entitling him to the chair of "Forest Preservation and the Watershed of the Los Angeles River." He said in part:

"The growth of the city has been such that the citizens have had their hands full tending to the pressing demands of their home, and have been less in looking after the things that have not appeared upon the surface as essential. The truth is that there is nothing more important to the city than the question now before us.

"With a familiarity with the regimen of a host of rivers all over the country, I consider that there is no more wonderful stream than that which gives pure water to this city, and, year in and year out, pours its crystal treasure into the laps of more than 120,000 people. The general government now has rangers in the mountains part of the time, but I believe that during the first season, the municipal authorities should provide patrols for the adjacent ranges."

After an explanation of the map and a review of the sources of the city's water supply, Mr. Olmsted called upon Mayor Eaton, who had an idea of his own, which he proceeded to elaborate, in part as follows:

"I hope to see a leasing system inaugurated which will bring about a possibility of natural storage at the mouths of the cañons by the diversion of the streams during the flood season over the large beds of sand and gravel which lie there, that will materially increase the flow of the local rivers. In ordinary seasons the gravel absorbs all the flood, but when there is a heavy rainfall, a great part passes through to the sea or on to lands that do not need the water."

"There are 12,000 acres of sand and gravel at the mouths of the Paicoma and Tejunga washes, where the Los Angeles River has its source. The water passing through these gravel beds eventually reaches the San Monica Mountains, and is forced to the surface, causing the river. Boring 800 feet have been made in this bed without reaching bed rock, and this deposit will hold enough water, if once saturated, to give the Los Angeles River a constant normal flow of 100,000 feet per second."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

"The only way to accomplish anything along this line or any other line is to get the proper legislation before the people. We must open an agitation which will teach the people that in this section water is king, and that the very existence of the city and of their homes is dependent upon it. When they fully realize this it will not be long before the proper measures are taken to secure the water."

"Dykes should be built, the storm water in years of heavy rainfall distributed by means of strands, which will guarantee better absorption. The flow does not, at the present time, even under flood conditions, cover a space more than 200 to 300 feet wide, covering a well-defined channel of the river, but if this flow were diverted so as to cover a large portion of their gravel deposit, the result would be an effectual natural reservoir."

**REAL ESTATE RECORD—
HOUSE AND LOT.****A QUIET WEEK IN THE REAL
ESTATE MARKET.**

**San Fernando Valley Property Be-
ginning to Come into De-
mand—Sale of a
Ranch.**

**Greedy Property-owners Blocking
the Way of Echo Park Improve-
ment—They May Be
Left.**

**Improvements Needed in American
Cities—Female Real Estate Agents
in the East—Many New Build-
ings Planned.**

The past week has been a comparatively quiet one in local real estate circles, which is largely due to the fact that many dealers and agents are out of town for their summer vacation. Quite a number of small trades have been closed up during the week, but few transactions of great importance have been reported.

A COUNTRY LAND DEAL.

The section north of Los Angeles city in the San Fernando and adjoining valleys has been much neglected by the investor during the past twelve years, since the time of the real estate boom toward the close of which period an attempt was made with only moderate success to start settlement in that section. For some reason or other it has been found difficult to interest investors up that way. This is doubtless, to a great extent, due to the fact that the transportation facilities have been poor. The San Fernando Valley depends entirely upon the main line of the Southern Pacific Company. Of late, however, the work on the extension of the line to the Southern Pacific north of Santa Barbara, and the other work that is being done beyond Chatsworth Park to extend a line from the Simi Pass has caused more inquiry for property in what is certainly one of the most attractive sections of Los Angeles county, namely, the foothill section, studded with live oaks, one the west side of the great San Fernando Valley, the granary of Southern California.

A deal was consummated this week in which a picturesque ranch of 724 acres, near Chatsworth Park, changed hands. It is the Reyes ranch, and was sold by Mr. Reyes and his wife to Mrs. Rice-Bishop, for a consideration of \$10,000, part trade. The purchaser gives three houses on the east side of Leola street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, and the buyer assumes a mortgage of \$550 cash. There are 300 acres under cultivation on the ranch, which is about one-third hill, one-third mountain and one-third valley.

THE TWO CHICAGOS.

That Chicago people, generally, have a special affinity for our sunny clime is evidenced by the large and increasing colony of Chicagoans who now make their homes in Los Angeles, Pasadena or vicinity. This, of course, induces others from Chicago to cast their lot with us. As a result of the National Educational meeting quite a number of persons from the "Windy City" who took advantage of that excursion, have come to Los Angeles, and have listed their eastern property for exchange with the local real estate agents.

The California Real Estate Exchange, which makes a specialty of Chicago-Los Angeles trades, has just effectuated an exchange between Adam P. D. Meyer of this city and A. H. Baker of Chicago, where the former transferred his handsome home and grounds 14x150 feet at the Southwest corner of Maple avenue and Pico street, to Mr. Hovey, who gives two flat buildings in Chicago. Mr. Hovey is a retired Board of Trade merchant, will come out with his family in full. His wife, Mrs. W. C. Jackson, is a resident of Prospect Park, where Mrs. Jackson's ten-acre suburban home is situated.

ECHO PARK BOULEVARD.

In writing recently about the proposed improvement of Echo Park and the construction of a boulevard along Lake Shore avenue to connect the business center with Echo and Elysian parks, The Times stated that the carrying out of the improvement depended mainly on the good sense and moderation shown by interested property-owners and that if exorbitant prices should be asked by those who own property it was sought to acquire the scheme might fail through, or be only partially accomplished. As mentioned at the time, some property-owners on the piece of low land between Echo Park and Temple street are asking ridiculous figures for their holdings, in some cases more than three times what the property is worth. The result of this will now probably be that the proposed improvement of the piece south of Echo Park toward Temple street, will be abandoned and the improvement confined to the piece of land between the park and the Santa Monica electric railroad, where the property-owners are inclined to be more reasonable in their demands.

Meantime, the plan for the construction of the boulevard is progressing. A petition asking for the improvement has been signed by owners of 1000 feet of frontage out of 1000 feet. This includes a frontage of 2000 feet, also the line of Echo Park, signed by Mayor Eaton at the request of the Council. The City Engineer is now engaged in establishing the grade of the boulevard.

GOVERNMENT LAND.

The following figures, furnished by the United States Land Office, showing the amount of land in Southern California counties taken up and still unoccupied for railroads.

Kern has 583,524 acres occupied; Los Angeles, 1,305,142; Orange, 590,676; Riverside, 613,997; San Bernardino, 689,827; San Diego, 1,263,052; Santa Barbara, 179,46; and Ventura, 434,391, making a grand total of 5,454,855. In unoccupied land Kern has 26,455; Los Angeles, 647,476; Orange, 24,17; Riverside, 1,944,474; San Bernardino, 2,460; San Diego, 2,814,882; Santa Barbara, 165,653; and Ventura 84,344, making a total of 8,348,214. The total area of land surface in the eight counties is 24,027,500 acres.

IMPROVING AMERICAN CITIES.

In the rush and whirl which has made America the greatest of nations in a short hundred years it is not strange that our cities have, like "the world over," with but little care or thought for anything save the almighty dollar. Vast concourses of people have huddled together, to live, strive, pass to the land beyond, others come and take their places and make new places, all engaged in upbuilding themselves in a forth-seeking. But now we are no longer an nation. Rich and prosperous. It is time for some further thought to be given those pleasing and necessary accessories of life—health and comfort—found in England and continental Europe. The Land and Title Register says:

"We haven't enough of libraries and parks; we need public baths and lavatories; public play grounds for children; extensive bicycle paths; public

recreation and athletic grounds; drinking fountains everywhere for horses, dogs and the birds, as well as mankind; numerous and armful great great auditoriums, where entertainments may be held and where free or nominal-priced concerts, lectures, art displays may be given, where in the winter an amateur circus may please and interest both old and young, and museums in which to gather trophies, curiosities, which should bring bells and shrieking whistles should be minimized in their needless and nerve-destroying air puncturing; the vile posters now frescoing so many walls should be suppressed; plain and durable signs giving the names of streets should appear in every corner; the sidewalk fences should be prohibited; unsightly, rickety fences torn out, rigid sanitation laws made and enforced which would leave no dirt or rubbish over night; weeds and rank vegetation rooted out; streets should be lighted when it is dark, regardless of the antediluvian moonlight schedule; springing down when springing is needed, not when suits an indifferent contractor or driver; a monument, statue or memorial shaft of some kind should grace every triangle, park or open place; the smoke nuisance can and should be abated; expectorators, street cars and upon sidewalks should be removed."

"In the older cities of the East these and other features are receiving attention, while a sentiment toward better municipal conditions is growing throughout the land. Civic clubs, women's societies, business organizations are everywhere studying the problem of better cities, better health, more amusement and recreation for the poor. Men of wealth-like Andrew Carnegie—are pausing in the pursuit of gold to build great libraries and institutes of science and learning. Municipal authorities are (and have to an extent) giving some thought to these great problems, though by far too little is yet performed by them."

FEMALE REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
The female real estate drummer has made her appearance in New York and is said to be quite a success. According to the New York Sun, several women are doing a good business, visiting offices and stores with lots for sale in the city, and are finding one among the rustlers the Sun says:

"The best real estates saleswoman I know of is 28 years old. She works for an up-town firm. She knows every inch of ground from the far side of Westchester to the Battery. She knows every back way fashion has gone in every direction out of town, and when a notable or a person she wishes to see has bought or built or is about to build in any given locality she is quick to seize on this as an entering wedge for her section. If there is another mode of transportation about to be established or any new facility likely to come to the neighborhood, from an up-to-date, the young preacher to a promising golf club or literary society, she is on to it and works it for its full worth. She has a born instinct for figures, and business terms that are as Sanscrit to the novice woman come naturally to her. She is moreover, something of an idealist, and she really believes in all the good points she brings for ward."

BUILDING.
Among the contracts reported by the Builder and Contractor as having been let, are the following:

B. Wilson is having a two-story seven-room frame residence built on the west side of Westlake avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

A two-story seven-room frame residence, the same side of Hartford street, north of Seventh street, for the Adams-Phillips Company.

Two-story frame residences on the east side of Juliet avenue, between Adams and Twenty-fourth streets.

A two-story frame residence for Dr. A. S. Scholl to be built on the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

A two-story eleven-room frame residence for Mrs. Anna B. Southwick, to be built on the south side of Twentieth street, near Vermont avenue.

A two-story frame apartment house to be built on the northwest corner of College and Buena Vista streets for Mrs. Louise Schmidt.

A one-story and a half stable, carriage house and laundry for W. F. Botsford, to be built at the northeast corner of Lucas and Shatto streets.

This building will be one of the most complete private stables in the city, and will cost about \$5000.

The following permits of \$2000 and over were issued by the City Superintendent of Buildings:

A. J. Scholl, two-story ten-room frame residence, northeast corner of Franklin and Main streets; \$3500.

F. Grass, two-story frame residence, east side of Juliet avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Adams streets;

\$3000.

Mrs. Louis Schmidt, two-story twenty-two-room frame lodging house, northwest corner Buena Vista and College streets; \$5000.

Mrs. Anna B. Southwick, two-story eleven-room frame residence, east side of Hartford street, north of Seventh; \$3200.

Mrs. Anna B. Southwick, two-story eleven-room frame residence, south side of Twentieth street, east of Vermont avenue; \$2500.

J. D. Starnes, two-story frame residence, Westlake avenue, between Arnold and Maryland; \$2000.

O. Bauer, two-story nine-room frame residence, west side Vermont avenue, facing Thirtieth street; \$3000.

COURTING CASES.

**Trial of Black et al Begun—Dimin-
uity in Getting a Jury.**

An effort was made yesterday to impanel a jury to try F. D. Black and Fred Blake on the charge of committing a misdemeanor by selling pools on coursing matches at Agricultural Park July 2. This is the first of three trials for selling pools, and several for cruelty to animals, in connection with the dog races. From the present rate of progress it will take several weeks to clear the docket of these cases, as the work of finding suitable juries is very tedious. Our verdicts of six men and a foreman yesterday only forty-five responded, and of these only six were accepted. Attachments were issued for fifteen delinquents, who failed to obey the summons of the court, and unless they can give good excuse for having absented themselves, the chances are that it will cost some of them dearly to purge themselves of contempt of court.

Two real estate men, Larkins and McIntosh, narrowly escaped punishment yesterday for the ill-grace with which they accepted fees for jury service. Justice Morgan was given warning that he will countenance no more trifling with the processes of the court, and he has made up his mind that policemen who are detailed to serve jury notices shall be protected. Officer Towner, who is reported to be one of the most popular and gentlest of officers ever sent out to draw up material for juries, has been subjected to shameful abuse in the last few days for performing his duty. Rico has kept his temper and submitted tamely to the taunts for and undeserved treatment by the news of the occurrence has reached the ears of the court, with the result that it may go hard with the next citizen who may

**"Example is Better
Than Precept."**

**It is not what we say, but
what Hood's Sarsaparilla
does, that tells the story.
Thousands of testimonials are
examples of what Hood's
has done for others, and
what it will do for you.**

Scrofula—"Running scrofula sore made me shunned by neighbors. Medical treatment failed. A relative urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Did so and in five months was completely healed." Mr. J. M. Hart, Erie, Pa.

Inflammatory Rheumatism—"Two attacks of the grip left me with inflammatory rheumatism. Am 89 years old, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and I can climb stairs and walk anywhere." J. Love, 373 Fargo Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints**

**Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and
only cathartic with Hood's Sarsaparilla.**

Take it upon himself to bully an officer who is not but obeying the instructions of the court.

Having run out of jury material yesterday afternoon, a fresh venire of sixty talesmen was ordered to be summoned, returnable at 9:30 o'clock this morning, to which hour an adjournment was taken. In the case of the People vs. Black et al., the defense interest is taken in the trial, both by members of the Good Government Alliance of University and dog men and other sports.

The chief line of defense in the pool case will be based on the alleged unconstitutionality of the ordinance which permits the selling of pools on local horse races, and prohibits similar traffic in pools on dog races and other contests.

Mayor Phelan recently vetoed an ordinance passed by the Supervisors of San Francisco and county, legalizing the selling of pools on coursing, because it discriminated between two forms of gambling of a similar nature, pools on horse races being unlawful in San Francisco. The dog men derive much comfort from this act of Mayor Phelan, as they say the said conditions are the same in San Francisco, with the difference that coursing is the sport tabooed by the local anti-pool-selling ordinance, while horse-racing pools are barred out in the northern city.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

National Export Exposition—Public Lecture This Evening.

President Slusser of the Chamber of Commerce appointed the following committee to take up the matter of being represented at the National Export Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia from September 4 to November 30, either with an exhibit, or by sending on a delegation of business men interested in the export trade to confer with the representatives of the foreign governments, who, it is understood, will be in attendance for the purpose of posting themselves on the export features of this country: M. J. Newmark, Abe Haas, J. D. Hooker, Henry W. Louis, W. C. Patterson, J. O. Koepel, W. H. Kerckhoff, Eugene Geismar, W. E. B. Piron, J. Low, Fred Baker, M. Welch.

Mrs. Frona Eunice Wait will deliver her celebrated free illustrated lecture on "A Zigzag Journey Through the Vinelands of California," in the assembly room of the chamber this evening at 8 o'clock, and the lecture on Fourth street will be open. The public is invited. This lecture has been delivered throughout the United States by Mrs. Wait to large and cultured audiences, and has been highly commented on by the press throughout the country. The idea is to stimulate the cigar industry and also the manner in which the California vines should be used, and the advantages derived therefrom. The different subjects will be illustrated by colored stereopticon plates. Mrs. Wait is an honorary member of the State Board of Agriculture.

Our stock is not like what you find in dry goods stores, but every garment is better finished, more stylish—and just now easier to buy.

NOTE REDUCTIONS.

**THE HUB**

FOR FINE CLOTHING-HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

154-156-158-160 N. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Unprecedented Clothing Bargains of All the Year.

The final days shall be the busiest—quick action is necessary, and a peremptory clearance of all Brown Bros. & Co.'s guaranteed suits must take place at once. To accomplish this we offer phenomenal inducements. It's the supreme clothing chance of the year—take your pick from unbroken assortments, reinforced by greater values than you ever dreamed of—a fitting climax to a sale that has electrified Los Angeles.

Offer No. 1.

OUR \$1.50 MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS FOR \$0.65.

Suits that have distinct style, and skillful workmanship—in sack and cutaway frock styles—absolutely perfect in fit. This grand assortment consists of men's business suits mixed. Gray suits, neat Scotch suits, men's fancy cassimere suits, men's blue serge suits—in neat patterns. Men's striped worsted suits, pine check worsted suits, Scotch tweed suits, style worsted suits, men's silk-mixed mohair suits, men's Alsatian tweed suits, men's semi-houndstooth suits, fine tweed suits—in handsome patterns, not by mixtures and plain colors—lined with finest serge, fashionably cut—handsomely tailored. This assortment also contains about 175 suits of Stein-Bloch Co.'s suits, to retail up to \$18.00—price only

Offer No. 2.

OUR \$1.80 MEN'S FINE SUITS FOR \$1.15.

Suits that bear the stamp of these high-class manufacturers—tailored and the hand of the expert tailor is at once seen in these suits. About 150 men's fine suits, in various patterns—in carefully constructed garments—men's shepherd plaid suits, fine herringbone suits, men's silk-mixed mohair suits, men's Alsatian tweed suits, men's semi-houndstooth suits—perfectly cut—handsomely tailored. This assortment also contains about 175 suits of Stein-Bloch Co.'s suits, to retail up to \$20.00 and \$22.50—your choice now for

Offer No. 3.

OUR \$22.50 MEN'S SEMI-DRESS SUITS FOR \$14.85.

Suits that bear the stamp of these high-class manufacturers—tailored and the hand of the expert tailor is at once seen in these suits. About 150 men's fine suits, in various patterns—in carefully constructed garments—men's shepherd plaid suits, fine herringbone suits, men's silk-mixed mohair suits, men's Alsatian tweed suits, men's semi-houndstooth suits—perfectly cut—handsomely tailored. This assortment also contains about 175 suits of Stein-Bloch Co.'s suits, to retail up to \$20.00 and \$22.50—your choice now for

**9.65
WORTH
UP TO \$16**

**11.75
WORTH
UP TO \$18**

**14.85
WORTH
UP TO \$22.50**

Semi-Annual CLEARANCE SALE.**Ladies' Stylish Shirt Waists**

AT ABOUT COST.

New York Skirt Co. 341 South Spring St.

VIM! VIGOR! VITALITY!

MORMON BISHOPS' PILLS have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from early folly, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette smoking. Cures Lost Voice, Constipation, Stop Nervous Twitching, Impatience

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, July 20, 1899.

VALUE OF MEXICAN BONDS. In view of the offering of Mexican re-funding loan bonds in this market, the following showing comparative values of Mexican securities, will be of interest: The Mexican debt amounts in the aggregate to about \$11,000,000, all bearing 6 per cent interest, excepting the Tehuantepec Railway loan, amounting to about \$13,000,000, which bears 5 per cent. The Mexican 6 per cents, of 1888, amounting to over \$50,000, are quoted on the London stock exchange at about 101, and they touched last year about 105. This is due, no doubt, to the political stability and the growing prosperity of that country, and it is expected that the conversion will bring the bonds up to the front rank of public securities. The prices of Mexican bonds compare, according to recent quotations, with other of the republics south of us as follows:

Argentina	5s. 1886	95
Argentina	6s. 1886	94
Argentina	4% internal	73
Argentina	4% national	40
Brazil	4s. 1889	64
Buenos Ayres cedulas P	6%	78
Chilean 4s. 1895	78	78
Colombia ext'l. 1896	23%	23%
Costa Rica A	23	23
Costa Rica B	24%	24%
Guatemala: new 4s	27	27
Guatemala: old 4s	24	24

The old Mexican bonds are in inferior, and the interest is payable in that currency. The new bonds are payable, principal and interest, in gold.

COMMERCIAL.

SUGAR SITUATION. Willet & Gray's sugar trade circular says: "The easier feeling in the raw sugar market has not been communicated to the refined market, which continues to meet with a good demand at unchanged quotations at the same melting requirements. The difference between raw and refined now stands at 100 pounds, which shows quite an improvement in this regard, and indicates that the 'sugar war' is off, at least temporarily, as has been anticipated during the busy season. Guarantees continue to be given, and there is no reason why buyers should not continue to buy sugar on stock through the season of largest demand. The notable feature of last week in the refined trade was the official abandonment of the factor plan by the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, leaving all members at liberty to sell sugar at any prices they please. This probably ends the factor plan in its organized shape throughout the country. It now remains to be seen if refiners will change their selling terms to a net basis without rebates, etc. No indications of such a change of policy can yet be given, although it would seem to be the advantage of refiners to adopt it."

Since the above was published, a reduction has taken place in the price of refined sugar of 1-1/2¢ a cent at the East and 3¢ here.

AMERICAN SWISS. Of the 10,000,000 pounds of cheese produced in the State of Wisconsin, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, all is made by Swiss methods and Swiss people, who imitate the home product fairly well. The work is done between April and the late autumn months, and many of the cheesemakers, who are called, young Swiss, who have learned their trade at home, go back each year and spend the winter, reappearing regularly with the opening of the working season. The industry is an increasing one, and the quality of the product is guarded as jealously as the Swiss at home guard that of their own. Most of the cheese is shipped to the Pacific Coast and finds its market in the South American countries but some of it goes farther away from home than that even, for one of these cheesemakers last year inclosed in one of his cheese a bottle containing a letter asking the party to whom the cheese to communicate with him and inform him as to the condition in which the cheese reached him, its quality, etc. He recently heard from it through a letter from gentleman in Gibraltar.

PHILIPPINE FRUITS. The fruits of the Philippine Islands are well known to exercise a good deal of influence on the coast trade a while. Fruits grow in great abundance there, and the reputation of some of them is established, even abroad. This is true of the mango, which is the best representative of its class. The fruit of the island are the ato (the common apple of the French colonies), the mangosteen (found only in the Sulu Islands and the southern part of Mindanao), the pineapple, the tamarind, the orange, the lemon, the jack, the lime, the citron, the king of fruits according to the Chinese, the plum, the chicomamey (the sapodilla of the West Indies), the breadfruit, and the pawpaw. The pawpaw is eaten like a melon, and is said to act as an efficacious digestive. The juice of this fruit furnishes an extract that is used as a medicament under the name of papaine, or vegetable opium. The banana grows abundantly in the Philippines. This fruit is a great boon to the poor people, supplying them at little cost with a delicious and exceedingly nutritious article of food.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH. New industries established in the South during the second quarter of 1899 amounted to 75, a gain of 28 as compared with the same period of 1898. In the first six months of the year, according to the Chattanooga Trade, the number of new industries reported as having been established in that section of the union exceeded by 60 per cent that for the same period last year.

INDIANA GAS AND INDUSTRIES. Geologists assert that the natural gas supply of Indiana will be practically exhausted in four or five years. Say their predictions, we must cut out, in a reality, the effect on the prosperity of the State would, of course, be almost disastrous. Taking one industry as a basis, that of glass, we find that 11,319 men are employed therein, and that their annual wages foot up \$4,514,400. The capital invested is \$3,752,268, the value of raw material used \$3,763,502, and the output is valued at \$9,818,796. But the geologists are declared to be wrong by many in interest, and, at the same time, no particular concern is expressed because of the immediate outlook.

GERMAN TRADE. The German government has issued a memorandum relative to the trade balance between Germany and the United States, intended to show that the former official estimate in favor of the United States was far too low. The last statement shows that in 1898 the United States imports into Germany increased by \$42,000,000 over those for the preceding year, while Germany's exports to the United States diminished \$17,000,000 in the same time. The actual excess of trade in favor of the United States was \$25,000,000, a remarkable fact in view of the statements that only five years before the balance was in favor of Germany. Moreover, the United States exports to Germany

last year were larger than ever before, while Germany's exports to the United States were lower than any in the preceding ten.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES, July 20, 1899. Poultry is still dull, excepting large fat ducks and prime turkeys. There is a good demand for these two lines, and the supply of both is light.

Eggs are in all respects unchanged. The presence of two cars of eastern just in does not tend to strengthen the market.

The butter market develops a good amount of strength, and the price of local butter is not large at present, and it is firmly held at 57¢. Very little of other brands sells at above 52¢ cents, and very good butter is sold at 50 cents. Good creamery sells in many instances as low as 47¢ cents for good goods. But anything at all fair, even if a little light in weight, including dairy eggs, sells at 42¢ cents. Game cooking is selling to some extent at 17¢ to 18 cents per pound. Choice tub is not yet selling enough to make a market on that kind.

Potatoes are still slow and prices are weak. The best Early Rose or Burbanks will not bring to exceed \$1.50, and prices range from that to \$1.25 for fair spuds.

Melons and cantaloupes become more and more daily, prime, 10¢ to 12¢ per pound. Vegetables generally are quite steady.

Good lemons are in good request, but poor are neglected. Oranges are practically gone. Fine Valencia prices are firm. There are estimated to be 150 to 200 cars of lemons in the section to be shipped in the next three months. This will bring the citrus-fruit crop of the season for the season, which will end October 31, to nearly 10,250 cars of 34¢ each.

Fresh fruits are in light supply and the market generally is firm. Berries are generally higher. Apricots are going up.

Dried fruit is quiet. There is a demand for dried apricots, but holders' views are so high buyers are unable to see them. Some have been taken at 85¢ to 90¢ cents. A few have brought 95¢. Holders generally want 10 cents and better. Indeed, few will talk even 10¢ cents, as high as 12¢ cents.

One buyer refused a car of fancy Ventura for immediate delivery at 9¢ cents. Naturally no business is doing. The Ventura people are up to their eyes in business drying this week, and some will be at it until August 1. The State may pack over four hundred cars this year, compared with 200 cars last year.

Beans are generally a turn deer. Pinks cost \$2.42¢ in store here. Lady Washington will cost 10¢ per pound. San Francisco houses have been higher, and are likely to do so in the future. Merchants here predict that after the new crop is harvested pinks will cost 2.25¢ in store here, and Lady Washington over \$2. The new crop of Limas in Ventura will not exceed 100,000 sacks.

POULTRY.

POULTRY—Dealers pay live weight for stock in good condition, 10¢ per cent per pound, including 10¢ per dozen turkeys, 12¢ per dozen, geese, each 1.00¢ to 1.25¢; eastern poultry, dressed, good, per lb. 15¢.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

EGGS—Per doz., fresh ranch, 18@19¢; eastern, fresh, 16@17¢.

BUTTER—Fancy Board of Trade creamery, per square, 52¢; Southern creamery, 52¢; Coast creamery, 47@50¢; light-weight and dairy, 40@45¢; northern, fancy, full-weight, 50@52¢.

CHEESE—Per lb., eastern full-cream, 14¢; 15¢; Coast full-cream, 11¢; Anchors, 11¢; Brown, 11¢; Young America, 12¢; 13¢; 14¢; Swiss, 26¢.

EGGS, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Per carat, Early Rose, choice to fancy, 15¢ to 18¢; Early Rose, poor to good, 13¢ to 15¢; white kinds, good to choice, 14¢ to 16¢; red kinds, poor to fair, 1.25@1.35¢.

ONIONS—New 55¢ per box.

VEGETABLES—Beets per cwt., 90¢ to 100¢; cabbage, 75@100¢; carrots, 85¢ cwt.; green beans, 8¢; medium, 8¢; bacon beans, 8¢; white beans, 8¢; lima beans, 8¢; turnips, 12¢ to 15¢; parsnips, 80¢ to 100¢ per cwt.; green peas, 60¢; radishes, 10¢ per box; beans, 12¢ to 15¢; carrots, 10¢; turnips, 12¢ to 15¢; parsnips, 80¢; asparagus, per lb., 7¢@8¢; rhubarb, per box, 75¢ to 100¢; summer squash, per box, 40¢; cucumbers, per box, 7¢; egg plant, per box, 10¢; okra, per box, 10¢; green beans, per box, 10¢; tomatoes, per box, 10¢@20¢; radishes, 10¢@25¢.

PROVISIONS.

BACON—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 11¢; fancy wrapped, 12¢; plain wrapped, 12¢; light meat, 8¢; medium, 8¢; bacon bellies, 8¢; ham, 12¢; bacon, 12¢; skinned hams, 12¢; pickeled, 8¢; boneless, 10¢; Winchesters, 13¢@14¢; 14¢@15¢; 15¢@16¢.

DRY SALAD—WORL'S END, clear bellies, 8¢; clear bellies, 8¢; clear backs, 7¢.

DRIED BEEF—Per lb., inside, 17¢@18¢.

PICKLED BEEF—Per lb., outside, 18¢@19¢.

PICKLED FOXT—Per lb., Sunderland, 18¢.

PORK—Per lb., 10¢@12¢.

HAMS—Per lb., 10¢@12¢.

LARD—Per lb., in tapers, Rex pure leaf, 12¢; pure leaf, 10¢; Suited, 5¢; Suited, 5¢; kittle-rendered leaf fat, 7¢; Silver Leaf, 7¢; White Label, 7¢.

BEANS.

LEMON—Per box, cured, 2.75@3.00¢; uncurd, 1.00@1.25¢.

FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES.

LEMONS—Per box, cured, 2.75@3.00¢; uncurd, 1.00@1.25¢.

ORANGES—Per box, seedlings, 1.75@2.50¢.

Valencias, 3¢@4.00¢.

GRAPE FRUIT—2.00@3.00¢.

LIMES—Per box, 100¢.

PINEAPPLES—Per box, 90¢ to 100¢.

STRAWBERRIES—Fancy, 75¢@1.00¢.

RAISINS—Per box, 1.00@1.25¢.

LOGAN BERRIES—Per crate, 90¢@1.00¢.

APRICOTS—Per lb., 2¢@3¢.

FIGS—Per box, 10¢@12¢.

PEACHES—Per crate, 50¢@75¢.

PLUMS—Per crate, 90¢@1.00¢; blue, 75¢@85¢.

APPLES—Per box, 40 lbs., 1.00@1.25¢.

PEARS—Cartellets, 1.50@1.75¢.

GRAPES—Black, 1.00@1.25¢; white, 1.25@1.50¢.

HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

HIDES—dry and sound, 4¢ per lb.; full, 6¢.

WOOL—Per lb., No. 1, 3¢@4¢; No. 2, 2¢.

TALLOW—Per lb., 2¢@2.5¢.

HONEY AND BEESWAX.

HONEY—Per lb., in comb, frames, 12@12¢.

BEESWAX—Per lb., 2¢@2.5¢.

FLOUR AND FEEDSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Per bbl., local extra roller process, 10¢@11¢; plain, 9¢@10¢; 10¢@11¢.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, per ton, 22.00¢; rolled barley, 20.00¢; cracked corn, 1.00¢ per cwt.

HAY AND GRAIN.

HAY—Per bbl., 12¢@13¢.

OATS—Joining, 1.00@1.25¢.

WHEAT—Milling, 1.00@1.25¢.

GRAIN—10.00@12.00¢; alfalfa, 8.00@10.00¢.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—Per lb., 17¢@18¢.

VEAL—Per lb., 12¢@13¢.

MUTTON—Per lb., 17¢@18¢; lamb, 8¢.

PORK—Per lb., 7¢.

DRY FATS, NUTS, RAISINS.

RAISINS—London layers, per box, 2.00¢; loose, 4¢@6¢ per lb.; seedless, Sultanina, 2.00¢.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, choice, fancy, 12@15¢; apricots, 14@15¢; peaches, 12@15¢; choice, 12¢; pears, fancy evaporated, 10@12¢; plums, pitted, choice, 12@15¢; prunes, choice, 14@15¢; fancy, 12@15¢; figs, sacks, California, white, per lb., 6¢@7¢; California, black, per lb., 6¢@7¢; dried California, dried, 10@12¢; imported Smyrna, 22¢@25¢.

NUTS—Walnuts, paper-sheaved, 11@12¢; nutmegs, 11@12¢; hardshells, 11@12¢; pecans, 10@12¢; almonds, 10@12¢; Brazil, 10@12¢; pinons, 20@22¢; peanuts, 8¢@10¢; macadamia, 12@13¢; pistachios, 12@13¢; prunes, choice, 14@15¢; fancy, 12@15¢; figs, sacks, California, white, per lb., 6¢@7¢; California, black, per lb., 6¢@7¢; dried California, dried, 10@12¢; imported Smyrna, 22¢@25¢.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Today's stock market continued narrow and professional, but with an increase in the volume of speculation. In the late market a rather active buying movement set in, and prices rose to the top level of the day, gaining a point or over as compared with last night in many cases. There was an early reaction,

which was encouraged by the violent slump of 22 points in Alabake, and a decline of 5 points in Consolidated. There seemed to be an entire absence of commercial activity

City Briefs.

Teachers and visitors procure a copy of the beautiful 100-page Official N.E.A. Souvenir of Southern California and its schools. On sale at book stores and in convention halls. Price 25 cents. The Times-Mirror Co. Printing and Binding House, publishers, No. 110 North Broadway, Los Angeles.

The office is open all night, and miners' death notices, etc., will be received up to 1:30 a.m. Small display announcements may be sent in up to that hour, but large display ads. cannot be attractively set if brought in later than 8:30 p.m. Telephone Main 29.

Santa Fe special excursion on Kite-
road to the riverside and Hemet
through the famous orange-growing
sections, on Monday, July 24. Free carriage ride and plenty of fruit. A chance of a lifetime. Information at No. 103
South Broadway.

All kinds plain machine composition
at 30 cents per thousand ems, standard
measure, at Times job office.

Times cabinet photos reduced to \$1
and \$1.75 a dozen. Sunbeam, 236 S.
Main.

Souvenirs at Winkler's, 346 S. Edwy.

Furs repaired, Del. Bonoff, 247 S. Edwy.

James P. Nell of Fresno county has
filed a petition in bankruptcy. He files his liabilities at \$710,55, and his assets at \$3925.

There are undelivered telegrams at
the Western Union telegraph office for
Mrs. E. Decker, B. Rivera, J. S.
Briggs, City Street Improvement Com-
pany and Tom Hampton.

In order to prevent possible thefts,
the Board of Education last night in-
structed Principal W. H. House to per-
mit no one except teachers to enter the
High School building during the sum-
mer.

Quon Fung and Chong Quock Yim,
two Chinamen ordered deported by
United States Commissioner Prince, at
Fresno, have given notice of an appeal,
and the United States District At-
torney has been retained.

A man is to the front with the first
grapes of the season, a box of this
fruit of fine quality and thoroughly ripe-
ened having reached The Times yes-
terday, through the courtesy of V. E.
Messinger at Glendale, in that Ter-
ritory.

John Rudolph Ahl, 11 years old, has
run away from his home in Los Angeles.
The police have been no-
tified to keep a lookout for him, and if
found it is requested that Mrs. C. A.
Ahl of No. 1130 West Seventh street be
communicated with.

Tom Num and Wong Heng Heng
have been taken to San Francisco by
the United States Marshal for deten-
tion. The same men were ordered de-
ported, respectively, by United States
Commissioner Knowles, San Diego, and
United States Commissioner Owen of
this city.

There have been fewer arrests for
drunkenness in the last ten days than
in almost any other month in the past
year. There was only one pris-
oner in the Police Court dock yesterday.
The lone victim was Francis Selby
of the Soldiers' Home, who had im-
bibed a drop too much. The court con-
sidered him off with a fine of \$1.

Justice Austin broke away from his
vacation long enough yesterday to at-
tend the second civil trial which has
been pending in his court. One of these
is the case of Webster vs. Bartlett, a
suit to collect rent for piano storage.
A physician's certificate, signed by Dr.
Ralph Hagan, was filed as evidence
that the defendant was ill to appear
in court. Mr. Bartlett, a former member of the Board of Education
from the Third Ward, and defendant
in the action named, has been very
sick for several months.

PERSONALS.

M. J. Wright, Surveyor-General of
California, is in the city.
E. Kellner of Phoenix and Globe,
Ariz., is here for the season.

Postmaster Mathews left Monday for
an extended tour up the coast. He
will stop at San Francisco and then
Spokane, going afterward into British
Columbia.

Charles Howard Shinn, Inspector of
experiment stations of the University
of California, is at the Natick. He is in
the city to attend the national conven-
tion of the American Forestry Association.

Levi L. S. Chappelair received in
instructions yesterday, evolving to report
at Vancouver Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Young Galbraith said that he was
riding his bicycle on South Main street,
and was alongside a wagon going in
the same direction. Another team ap-
proached from the south, but was on
the wrong side of the street, and in
the rear of the right the latter team
blocked his progress, being wedged
in between the two teams. He was
thrown to the ground, but cannot re-
member whether or not either of the
wheels passed over his body.

When examined at the hospital Dr.
Hagan found that his back had been
severely wrenching and his right leg
bruised. Some of his fellow-men
secured a hack and removed him to
his home at No. 225 East Adams
street.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from most highly re-
fined grape cream of tartar.

Makes pure, delicious,
wholesome food.

BACK FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Ex-Sheriff Gibson and Party Have
Made Their Last Clean-up.

E. D. Gibson, former Sheriff of Los
Angeles county, has returned from
Alaska, whither he was lured by the
gold excitement a year and a half ago.
Gibson and three companions left
Los Angeles January 21, 1898, and ar-
rived at Dawson June 17. After spend-
ing a year in the mines on Forty-
mile Creek and on the streams around
Dawson, they concluded that they had
had enough life in the far north,
so with the opening of navigation in the
Yukon this summer they prepared to
hit the trail again.

The other members of the party were
W. R. Beardslee of Duarte, J. A. Watt
and J. L. Fishback. Gibson, Beardslee
and Watt left Dawson on one of the
Alaska Exploration Company's boats
July 24, bound to St. Michael. Gib-
son and Beardslee left the lake on July 4, and arrived at San Francisco
on the 18th. Beardslee returned to his
home at Duarte Wednesday, and Gib-
son, who tarried in San Francisco one
day longer, arrived here yesterday. Watt,
who remained in St. Michael, is ex-
pected home shortly, and Fishback,
who had left Dawson on July 10, also
arrived here in a month or six weeks.

Mr. Gibson looks somewhat bronzed
and thin, but otherwise he has stood
the hardships of his long journey and
the rigors of the climate very well.
He is rather reticent about the success
of his enterprise, but says he did not
lose any money. He disposed of most
of his interests before leaving Dawson
and does not propose to do so again.
He says experienced men with cap-
ital can make money in the Klondike,
but others would better keep away.
Only two creeks, Eldorado and Bon-
anza, he says, have panned out ac-
cording to expectations, although
Hunker Creek and a few others are
doing fairly well.

It was Mr. Gibson's intention to go
to Cape Nome before coming home,
but inquiry at St. Michael convinced
him that the diggings there are a fake.

MINOR LOSSES.

Thefts Reported to the Police De-
tectives Yesterday.

Maj. Nolan, superintendent of the
N.E.A. headquarters at No. 427 South
Spring street, reported to the detectives
yesterday that two tennis racquets
had been stolen from the rooms.

Some one who wanted a thin sum-
mer garment stole a black luster coat
from one Bodkin, an employe of the
Independent printing office on South
Broadway. The matter was reported
to the detectives.

J. W. Butler, of No. 1307 Santa Fe
avenue, reported the theft from his
place of business of a gold eye-glass.

G. W. Smith, corner of Daly street
and Avenue 27, East Los Angeles,
rented a wheel to a woman on June
22. Neither the wheel nor the woman
was seen since.

S. H. Drew, of No. 398 South Burling-
ton avenue, reported that a watch had
been stolen from his vest, which was
hanging up at his place of employ-
ment.

J. E. Brada reported that a white
fox terrier is missing from Dr. With-
er's residence, No. 2511 South Main
street.

Messenger Boy Injured.

Edgar Galbraith, messenger boy No.
11, of the Los Angeles office of the
Messenger Company, was sent to the Re-
ceiving Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Young Galbraith said that he was
riding his bicycle on South Main street,
and was alongside a wagon going in
the same direction. Another team ap-
proached from the south, but was on
the wrong side of the street, and in
the rear of the right the latter team
blocked his progress, being wedged
in between the two teams. He was
thrown to the ground, but cannot re-
member whether or not either of the
wheels passed over his body.

When examined at the hospital Dr.
Hagan found that his back had been
severely wrenching and his right leg
bruised. Some of his fellow-men
secured a hack and removed him to
his home at No. 225 East Adams
street.

Marriage Licenses.

Following were the marriage licenses
issued yesterday from the office of the
County Clerk:

William Burness, aged 21, a native of
Scotland, and Arcadia DeWitt, aged 17,
a native of New York, both residents of
Los Angeles. The mother gives consent
to her daughter's marriage.

Charles E. Mulholland, aged 35, a
native of Ohio, and Laura T. Young,
aged 39, a native of Illinois; both
residents of this city.

Charles L. Larson, aged 26, a native
of Nebraska, and Dora E. Reed, aged
24, a native of California; both resi-
dents of Los Angeles.

Andrew T. Garey, Jr., aged 22, a native
of California, and Clara J. Hamilton,
aged 20, a native of Nevada; both
residents of Los Angeles.

Charles H. Morris, aged 28, a native of
Illinois and Emma Anderson, aged 28,
a native of Nebraska; both residents
of this city.

Oscar B. Thurman, aged 23, a native
of Georgia, and a resident of Santa
Monica, and Mollie J. Robinson, aged
20, a native of Texas and a resident of
Los Angeles.

Edmund Percival Dræske, aged 29, a
native of Canada and a resident of
Denver, and Josephine Ethel Marmot,
aged 22, a native of Illinois and a resi-
dent of Los Angeles.

BIRTH RECORD.

DONAVAN—July 19, to the wife of J. G. Don-
avan, Highland Park, a girl.

DEATH RECORD.

MAYER—in this city, July 20, Minnie, be-
loved wife of George Mayer, aged 30 years.

PEARLSTAD—July 20, at the family residence,
Westwood, Mrs. Anna Pearlstand, Mrs. Harry
Hannah, beloved wife of I. H. Pearlman.

Funeral from St. John's Church, corner
Adams and Figueroa streets, today, at 4:30
P.M.

Ronald Ardelbert Stuart, 10 years old,
Minneapolis (Minn.) papers, please see
STUART. Suddenly in Los Angeles, Calif.,
July 20, 1899, Ronald Ardelbert Stuart,
10 years old, of Los Angeles, Calif., will be in Mt. Auburn Cemetery,
Boston, Mass.

"There are from 1200 to 1500 miners
at San Roque," said Mr. Barney, "and
of that number perhaps one hundred
and fifty are Americans. The rest are
Mexicans and Yaquis, who will all
prospect, but watch the Americans do
so and locate near them when they
make a strike. It is impossible to tell
how much gold is taken out because
the miners' take it quiet to avoid pay-
ing dues."

Mr. Barney says he is going back
when cooler weather comes. His ex-
planation of the general belief that the
mines are worthless is that stories
to that effect are told by prospectors
who never get nearer than within
twenty miles of the mines proper.

SEARCH & DEERIN, FUNERAL PABLORS.

No. 506 S. Broadway, lady attendant; best
service: lowest prices. Tel. M. 665.

EXCURSION TO HEMET.

On Monday, July 24. Free carriage ride
through fine drives in the orange and de-
ciduous fruit belts. For further information
and tickets apply at 103 South Broadway.

BISHOP'S

There is just as much differ-
ence in Soda Crackers as
there is in sponge cake.

And the difference is all
in favor of Bishops.

SODA
CRACKERS

Premier Wine...

Has always been
recognized by
connoisseurs, ex-
perts and dealers as
the highest
type of the Ameri-
can grape. For
30 years it has
been the stand-
ard California
brand in the East-
ern markets.

CHARLES STERN & SONS
....Winery and Distillery...

901-921 MACY ST. Phone Boyle 1.
City Depot—Ellington Drug Co., cor. 4th and Spring.

Ellington's

We deliver promptly.
We give you the best.
We have the most perfect
prescription department
in the city.
We save you money.

We sell Peppermint Powder.....
We sell Cuticle Soap.....
We sell Barated Talcum 15c
2 for.....
We sell Carter's Pills.....
We sell Calomel Cream.....
We sell Anita Cream.....
We sell Bernhardt Face Cream.....
SURE DEATH TO ANTS.....
PHONE M. 1218.

ELLINGTON DRUG CO.,
N.W. Cor. 4th and Spring Sts.

Silk
Gloves
...3...
Pairs
\$1.00

All the newest colors for
dress or street wear.

Fine quality taffeta silk,
good length, perfect fitting
and finely finished. Not
a pair in the lot worth
less than 50c or 75c
—and not more than three
pairs sold to a customer.

The Unique

GLOVE HOUSE,

245 S. Broadway.



We don't care to
make money now!
Just want to close
out the summer
things for as near
cost as possible—
Getting ready for
fall.

Marvel CUT RATE Millinery,
241-243 S. Broadway.

Looking Glasses
Both French and German—
German to \$5.00. Wall Hall
Racks—heavily.....
\$25 to \$10.

L. T. MARTIN,
581-583 S. Spring St.

On Monday, July 24. Free carriage ride
through fine drives in the orange and de-
ciduous fruit belts. For further information
and tickets apply at 103 South Broadway.

Midsummer Sale

At Half Regular Prices.

We have just received the colossal purchase of Wash Fabrics that our
New York buyers secured at average half the regular wholesale prices.
Thousands of pieces, every one fresh and clean, new in style, different
from any we have ever had; beautiful in coloring, printing and weaving; the
season's best styles. They're all on sale now at average half. As we buy, so
we sell. Our bargains are your bargains. We quote a few:

Fancy figured dress lawns in new patterns, organza effects and finish. worth 10c a yard; sale price..... 4c
Linens finished etamine dimities, block patterns covered with running vines, on 12¹/₂ c
stuf; selling at..... 64¹/₂ c
Fancy printed muslin and India linens in light, medium and dark colors, perfectly fast, a good assortment to choose from. worth 20c a yard; sale price..... 10c
Satin cord dimities with handsome floral patterns on white grounds, good washable colors, usual 15c grade; at..... 8¹/₂ c
Satin cords in pink, blue and black, same quality is shown in most places at 18c is..... 12¹/₂ c
One case of printed dotted Swiss muslin, of striped, pink, blue and white grounds, of stripes, in all the popular colors; sale price..... 20c
Fine imported woven pique in polka dots, stripes and figures on white backgrounds, small figures and striped, every 12¹/₂ c
yard is easily worth 50c; on sale at..... 25c

NORTH ENTRANCE.

Blue Serge
Coats and Vests

Men's four-button, new style round cut sack coats and vests, made of Indigo blue serge; vest is the new high cut, double breasted style; both are lined throughout with Skinner's best satin; tailored in the highest fashion, and well worth \$12.50. Our Midsummer sale price is only..... \$8.50